

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A GREAT CURSE

IN THE BROAD SENSE THE UPKEEP OF ARMAMENTS IS ONE OF THE GREATEST CURSES WHICH AFFLICT THE WORKERS OF THIS AND OTHER NATIONS. IT WASTES THE WEALTH THEY PRODUCE ON CRUEL AND IMMORAL PURPOSES. IT ADDS TO THE BURDEN OF THEIR LABORS, AND IT USES, FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF CAPITALISM, THE WEALTH WHICH OUGHT TO BE DEVOTED TO THE BETTERMENT OF THEIR CONDITIONS.—Philip Snowden, Labor Member of British House of Commons.

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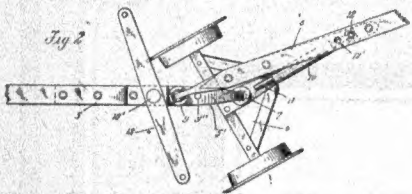
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So it is with The Guide and the Association. Each branch of the organization must do its part. The Guide and the various farmers' organizations throughout the West are blazing the trail through the underbrush of greed and selfishness, but they need the support of every farmer in the three Prairie Provinces.

At the present time the railroad companies and large manufacturing concerns can borrow money from the banks much easier than farmers. No doubt this is owing to the fact that the directors of these concerns are directors in the banks also. Why should these men be allowed to use their influence as bank directors to promote their own interests?

Farming is undoubtedly Canada's basic industry, upon which all other industries are dependent; therefore, when a farmer requires credit to carry on his legitimate business, he is entitled to get it without paying exorbitant interest.

1914	JANUARY						1914
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	
				1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

The Guide from now till Jan. 1, 1914

25^c

The power of the money trust is a thing to be deplored. Two hundred and ninety-nine farmers' notes, cancelled by the banks and presented to the Banking and Commerce Committee for inspection by the Editor of The Guide recently, showed interest charges from 8 to 25 per cent. And this is Canada!

Help us to put an end to this reign of exploitation by widening the influence of The Guide. Publicity is the only cure. Get all your friends to take advantage of our special low rate. Mail subscriptions today.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed find Twenty-five Cents or which please send The Guide from this date until January 1, 1914

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The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

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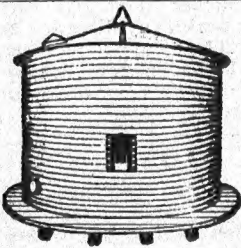
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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Volume VI.

August 20th, 1913

Number 34

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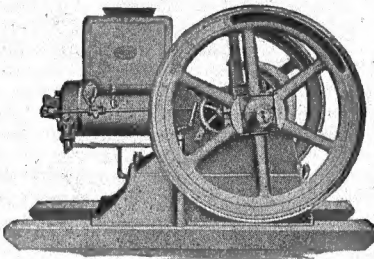
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W. J. BLACK, President, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg



Mr. Farmer!

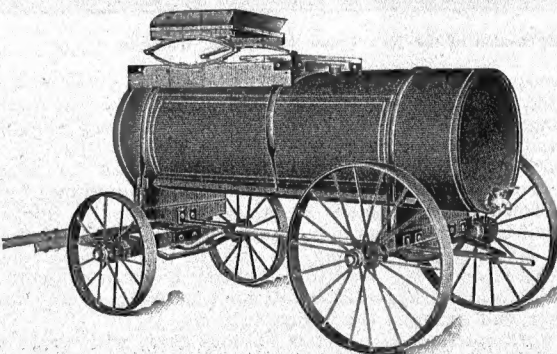
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We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

THE STORY OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE. If you want to be posted on one of the greatest movements of the times from its beginning in England and elsewhere to the present day you should read "Woman's Suffrage," by Mrs. M. G. Fawcett, L.L.D., leader of the non-militant branch of the English suffragists. It is a simple unprejudiced history of the movement, full of invaluable data for argument and debate and is a splendid contradiction of the theory that suffrage and militancy are necessarily associated. Mrs. Fawcett is herself the leader of a very large body, which for nearly a century has been working for the vote by constitutional methods only. Considering its surprisingly neat binding and legible printing this little book, "Woman's Suffrage," is very low priced indeed at 25c a copy.

BOOK DEPT. - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

Winnipeg's New Stockyards Opened

"Probably not one man among all the stockmen and dealers here today has any idea what these stockyards will mean to the livestock industry of Western Canada, a few years hence."

Such was the remark passed by a man who has been in the live stock business for over twenty-five years, and the probability is that he spoke the truth. The new Union Stockyards, or to call them by their incorporated name, the "Public Markets, Ltd.," are certainly a credit

vincial government, provided the city erects the building.

The sole stockholders of the Public Markets, Ltd., are the three railways, and all the money invested was supplied by them. The yards are to be operated on a purely cost basis, the railway companies only getting 6 per cent. on the money they have invested. Fifteen hundred men are at present employed at the yards, and these, it is expected, will be increased to 3,000 in the near future. J.



Administration Building at New Union Stockyards, Winnipeg

to the city of Winnipeg and will fill a long-felt want in the live stock industry of the West.

Well Equipped Yards

The new stockyards, which were opened on August 14 by Sir R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, before a large and representative gathering of stockmen, are situated in St. Boniface, about five miles from the corner of Portage avenue and Main street, and are some 232 acres in extent. Of this land 25 acres are built and fenced and fitted with every convenience for the handling and transportation of stock. The yards are 1,900 feet in length, 350 feet wide and are capable of handling at present 450 cars and when the land is all used up, 25,000 head of live stock daily. Three blocks of covered sheds to accommodate cattle, sheep and hogs, are fitted with water connections, electric light and feeding appliances, and the floors are all concrete. The system of water troughs in the shape of four pens, corner to corner, with the water pipe in the centre, supplied from a tank holding 150,000 gallons and fitted with a revolving faucet is a particularly convenient one, and saves a great deal of time and labor. The fire protection provided is also ample. A particularly interesting feature and a most important one, is the 60,000 lb. Fairbanks weigh scales, with a self-registering device, making three duplicates of the weight, one for the buyer, one for the seller and one for the weighmaster, and the exact weight is also seen by both buyer and seller on the outside of the counter.

Yards Cost \$800,000

The yards, which cost \$800,000.00, are bounded by the three railways. The C. P.R. has access on the West, the C.N.R. on the North-East, and the G.T.P. on the East. Each of the railways does its own switching, but in a short time the Public Markets, Ltd., will own its own switching engines. The buildings on the grounds consist of an administration building, built of concrete with outside brick walls and standing three stories high, in which are the offices of the commission firms, the railway and yard officials, stock exchange assembly room and a branch of the Bank of Montreal. To the west of this building are the power house and water tank, while a storage barn for feed for the stock, covering a total of 350,000 square feet, and a stable for the horses, complete the present buildings. It is proposed to build at an early date, an abattoir and cold storage plant, on ten acres of government owned land to the west of the yards, and the city of Winnipeg has been offered a bonus of \$50,000.00 by the pro-

W. Buckpitt is superintendent, and the directors are: J. R. Cameron, W. Sanford Evans, H. H. Brewer, J. Manson, and Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, together with a representative from the Departments of Agriculture of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Such is a short description of Winnipeg's new Union Stockyards, which were described by the premier of the province at the opening ceremony, as one of the best equipped on the continent of North America.

How Winnipeg Was Hampered

Winnipeg, for some years back, has been greatly hampered by inadequate stock yard facilities, and want of space for the proper sorting out of stock, the old yards of the C.P.R. being much too small for the number of stock handled, besides stock coming over the C.N.R. and G.T.P. had to be transferred to the lines of the C.P.R., and considerable delay and dissatisfaction always resulted. With

strong protest was launched against the rates proposed to be charged by the Public Markets, Ltd. The proposed rates are as follows:

The Union Stockyards company would furnish all the feed and bedding for the live stock received at or forwarded from its new yards, the charges for same to be affixed as follows:

Hay, not to exceed \$1.25 per 100 lbs.
Grain, not to exceed \$1.50 per 100 lbs.
Bedding, \$1.25 per single-deck car.

The term "feeding" shall in part include service, food and water.

All live stock shipped or driven into or through the Union Stockyards shall be taken in charge by said Union Stockyards company, and the fees therefor shall be:

Cattle	\$0.25
Calves .....	.15
Horses .....	.25
Colts .....	.15
Sheep .....	.05
Swine .....	.08

Yardage charges shall include in part unloading yardage, weighing, caring for and service, but shall not include bedding, which shall be charged for additional, if ordered.

These charges, according to the stockmen, are as high as those charged at Chicago, where as many head of stock go through in one day as will go through Winnipeg in several months. Some radical change in the charges will have to be effected immediately, or the Public Markets, Ltd., will defeat the purpose for which they were intended, but doubtless a satisfactory agreement between the railways and the stockmen will be arrived at without delay. Incidentally, it may be noted that on the opening day 22 car loads of yearling grade dairy cattle arrived from Eastern points, en route for Calgary.

NO STENCILLING OF CARS Chairman Drayton Says It Would Cause Trouble

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—In a memorandum written before his departure for England and made public today, Chairman Drayton, of the Railway Commission, deals with the application of the Board of Grain Commissioners for an order directing railway companies to stencil their cars in inches. After stating that the object of the application is entirely laudable, as such stencilling of freight cars would enable the farmer to more accurately gauge the amount of wheat shipped in his car and to more intelligently advance claims against the company for shortage of grain, Chairman Drayton proceeds:



View of North Section of the New Union Stockyards, Winnipeg

the new yards and increased transportation facilities, it is expected during the next few years, that stock shipments will materially increase, and better service will be afforded to both buyer and seller. Winnipeg is now on a par with the cities of Toronto and Montreal, and is the third city in the Dominion to possess a Union Stockyard. Many minor details have yet to be discussed and adjusted before the undertaking will work satisfactorily to both buyer and seller, but the stockyards should work out their own salvation and prove an inestimable boon to the live stock industry of Western Canada.

At a largely attended meeting of the Western Live Stock Shippers' Association, held in Winnipeg, on August 13, a

curately compute the grain loaded. Accuracy is an essential. A mere approximation by stencilling is no better, if as good, than the approximation that a farmer can make based on the size of his delivery wagon, which is loaded. Then, again, the relative height of the grain in the car can be entirely disturbed by rough shunting, requiring an attempt on the part of someone to level the contents at some other point, whose ideas on that subject might be entirely different from those of the farmer. A further objection is that grain settles, and that the ratio of settlement is a varying one.

Has Great Deal of Difficulty

"The Grain Commission has a great deal of difficulty in connection with the questions of weights. Possibly accurate weighing is one of the most difficult of the many questions that the Commission has to administer. The total price received by the farmer is fixed by the weighmen on the price of grain graded by the inspector. There are some 2,500 country elevators in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, at all of which grain is weighed. Weighing is done at the elevators by their operators, whose interests are, of course, different from those of the farmer, as they are purchasing the grain from him. At present the Grain Commissioners have no direct jurisdiction over the scales or the manner in which weights are arrived at in these elevators.

Would Give Greater Protection

"I am strongly inclined to the opinion that, instead of stencilling cars in inches far greater protection could be given the farmer if the grain commission had jurisdiction to control the scales and weighing practice. Many complaints are made to the grain commission based on allegations as to elevator scales and practices, complaints as to shortages being very great. The Grain Commission has weighmen supervising the weighing of grain at terminal elevators. Government supervision at terminal elevators, however, is only protecting the farmer at the end of the movement, while, in order to obtain a fair result, it would seem that some supervision is necessary at the elevator at which the movement commences. The divergencies in weights at country points and at terminals are many, and at the present time it is extremely difficult for the Grain Commission, who, after all, are solely responsible for the grain traffic, to determine just what is the reason for the divergence. It may be a leaky car, on the other hand, it may be improper weighing.

Commence at Shipping Point

"I make no order at the present time as to stencilling, as I think, instead of affording the farmer a further basis of approximation, it would be much better in his interest that the supervision of the Grain Commission should commence with the initial movement by rail. Under such conditions there would be no room for question at all.

"If the Grain Commission would prefer stencilling to a system which would enable it to enforce, as far as practicable, accurate weighing, the matter may be further considered; but if the different departments agree that accurate weighing is the only permanent and proper solution of the question, I have no doubt that appropriate legislation will be passed by Parliament.

"It should be further noted that with the very large number of foreign cars used for carrying grain, any direction as to stencilling would not apply to them, and that it would be entirely impracticable to order railway companies not to use them unless stencilled."

A RIVAL

"The equator is an imaginary line, running around the earth," said the boy who likes to tell what he has learned at school.

"An imaginary line," repeated the great railway financier, absent-mindedly. "Who is promoting it?"

"The fact that a wrong cannot be righted without some hardship to those who have profited by it, is no reason why that wrong should go unrighted."—The Public.

The man who never made a mistake never made anything.—Mr. Bonar Law.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 20th, 1913

TRUTH IS NEEDED

While in London, as a member of the Saskatchewan Grain Commission, Hon. Geo. E. Langley made a statement to the Daily News and Leader for which he is being vigorously pummelled by both Grit and Tory newspapers in Western Canada. His statement in the above paper on June 6 was as follows:

"The fiscal system in Canada is operating to make settlement on the land less inviting and less attractive every year, in spite of the fact that there are many millions of acres of virgin prairie inviting the husbandman to set free its enormous latent wealth. The proportion of population is growing larger in the urban centres and smaller on the land, not only in Eastern Canada, but in the prairie West as well.

"The policy of high protection is making all the farmer buys artificially dear, while what he sells is cheapened by the open competition of the world, and to such an extent is this felt that farming the prairie, even by men of experience, has almost ceased to be a profitable or even a paying occupation. The unfortunate outcome is that increasing population in the Dominion is rapidly reproducing the conditions generally deplored in the older countries."

For making the above statement Mr. Langley is charged with "knocking Canada," yet the statement he makes is true. It is about time we looked the truth in the face. The protective system and its accompanying evils are eating the vitals out of this Western country. There is no more sense in the newspapers and the official boosters of the various Boards of Trade trying to cover up the evils of our economic system than there is in a man posing as in perfect health while suffering from a malignant disease. Western Canada is naturally rich and can stand truth telling. Let us have Free Trade and make conditions right, and then we can dispense with all our official boosters, because our wide-spread prosperity would be our best advertisement.

UNDERHAND METHODS OF C.N.R.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company is certainly proving very resourceful in its fight against fair freight rates. Its lawyers and its experts have presented their arguments and their figures to the railway commission, their lobbyists have done their secret work among the politicians at Ottawa and now the company is making an appeal to the farmers of the outlying districts to come to their aid. Below is a copy of a circular which has been posted up at a number of country stations on the Canadian Northern Railway in Saskatchewan:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

"It has come to the notice of the agents of the Canadian Northern Railway that certain manufacturers are bringing pressure to bear upon the Railway Commission to obtain many reductions in the present freight tariffs. The effect of the proposed reductions will not, it is sure, be of benefit to the farmers of this district in any way, as it will not be utilized to reduce the cost to the consumer. The reductions, if they become effective, will, however, prove a very serious detriment to the farmers of Saskatchewan, as the Canadian Northern Railway, in common with other railways operating in the province, will be compelled to do much less construction work than is at present contemplated, as well as the ordering of new equipment to successfully handle the present year's grain crop, and farmers will find that branches which they expected to help them out in various parts of the province will not be constructed on account of the Canadian Northern being unable to finance the work. It is evident that the Canadian Northern is not now making huge profits as they are unable to get along this year without borrowing \$22,000,000 for construction. We, the agents of the C.N.R., have met and decided to ask you to petition the Railway Commission not to grant these proposed reductions, as we feel that they are not to your advantage. Petitions may be signed here on application to the agent."

No one, of course, will believe that this circular was issued by the station agents of the C.N.R. on their own initiative. Such action on their part would be regarded by the company as presumptuous meddling and, besides, they would not have had the information contained in the circular unless it was supplied to them by responsible higher up officials. Mackenzie and Mann, themselves, must be held directly responsible and it shows to what a low level these noble knights have fallen when they resort to such crude misrepresentation in the effort to prevent the West securing fair treatment. The circular begins by saying that the demand for a reduction in freight rates comes from "certain manufacturers." This is a deliberate falsehood. The demand has been made by the people and a section of the press of Western Canada, and it is being pressed before the Railway Commission by counsel employed by the Dominion Government, the Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the city council and Board of Trade of Winnipeg. The statement that the proposed reductions will not be of benefit to the farmers is another attempt to deceive. The farmers themselves pay many freight bills, both on goods which they purchase and on grain and other produce which they ship and it will be hard to convince them that a reduction in the freight on grain, for instance, would not put money into their pockets.

The chief point in the circular, however, is the threat—and it is nothing but a threat—that if freight rates are reduced the construction of new branches and the equipment of existing lines will be curtailed. The answer to this is to be found in the evidence which has been placed before the Railway Commission proving conclusively, first, that the rates charged in Western Canada are greatly in excess of those charged in the East for the same service, second, that the cost of construction and operation are less in the prairie section than in any other part of Canada, and third, that the profits of the C.P.R. are higher in the Prairie Provinces than anywhere else in Canada. It may be, as the circular states, that the C.N.R. is not now making large profits. It is not being conducted with that end in view. Mackenzie and Mann, through their control of that road, have nevertheless amassed immense fortunes. They have fattened their other enterprises at the expense of the C.N.R. and because of this the Railway Commission is being asked to allow all the railways of the West to continue charging freight rates that have been proved to be excessive and exorbitant. We cannot believe that the farmers of the prairies will be a party to any such unjust condition or that, if they understand the circumstances, they will be foolish enough to sign a petition whose object is to perpetuate their own exploitation. It is understood that this circular has only been distributed at outlying points where it would not be likely that the press would hear of it. We should, therefore, be glad if any readers who have seen the circular would inform us, so that it may be known what localities are being appealed to in this underhand way.

The Political Equality League of Manitoba had a booth at the Stampede, and secured a large number of signatures to a petition asking the Manitoba Legislature to pass a bill giving votes to women. Visitors from states in the south, where women vote, almost without exception expressed themselves in sympathy with the cause and regretted that they were not allowed to sign. Canadians, however, were found to be divided in their opinions.

E. M. TROWERN AND CO-OPERATION

A great deal of indignation has been aroused, and justly so, by the impudent and untruthful statement made at Saskatoon recently by E. M. Trowern, Secretary of the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association, when he characterized co-operative trading societies as "The greatest frauds that ever struck the country." "I have never seen an honest co-operative store yet," said Trowern, "and there has not been one found in Europe." This statement, on the face of it, is of course ridiculous and it might be passed over as a mere raving of one possessed of an evil spirit, but for the importance of the organization which he represents and the influence which that organization has with the government of Canada. "We have gone to the government from time to time opposing co-operative societies," said Mr. Trowern in the same speech, and we know that the Dominion Government, under both Liberal and Conservative rule, has listened to the voice of the retailers and has refused the request of the organized farmers and the Co-operative Union of Canada to pass legislation permitting the establishment of co-operative societies under Dominion law.

In view of Mr. Trowern's sweeping denunciation of co-operative stores in Europe, it is interesting to note that these establishments have had the sanction of British law for over a century. In this issue of The Guide will be found an article telling something of the history of co-operation in Scotland. The movement was begun by men who were forced into it by poverty, but in 1910 the co-operative societies of the United Kingdom had 2,894,586 members and conducted a business of £118,448,910. In that year they made a profit of £11,250,718. That profit, under co-operation, belonged to the members of the societies. If there had been no co-operative societies it would have belonged to a comparatively small number of retail merchants and that, no doubt, is what has made Mr. Trowern's employers so bitter.

It is also interesting to observe the attitude of the British Government towards co-operation. It is to be presumed that if co-operation was the fraud Mr. Trowern declares it to be that the British Government would see that those responsible were punished, yet we find that when the co-operative commission, sent to Europe by the United States government, was in England, the members of the commission, together with the leaders of the co-operative movement in Great Britain, were entertained at a great banquet given by the British Government and presided over by a member of the cabinet. A further proof of the good will of the British authorities towards co-operation was provided recently when Premier Asquith received a deputation from the joint Parliamentary Committee of the co-operative congress with regard to a bill extending the scope of the law under which co-operative societies conduct their business. Mr. Asquith, after hearing the deputation, said that the government was in full sympathy with the measure, both as regards the principle and details. This, surely, is sufficient to show the utter falsity of Mr. Trowern's charges. They were made, no doubt, in the hope that the cause of co-operation in Canada would be injured, but if we judge the temper of the Western farmers aright, it will have the opposite effect, because it shows how much the retail traders of Canada fear the day when the consumers of this country, by establishing their own co-operative stores and factories, will free themselves from the shackles of the combines, which at present largely control the food supplies of the people.

IF DOCTORS TURNED POLITICIANS

About eight thousand doctors recently gathered in London to discuss how to make life longer and death easier. In this convention the doctors engaged in earnest, practical and friendly discussion as to the best means of combating man's various enemies, so that life may be not only lengthened, but freed from many present-day handicaps and brightened all along the way. When will the doctors learn from the politicians how to run things? Politicians would tell them that the first necessity would be splitting up the doctors into two rival camps, or parties. There need be no real difference in belief. But the important thing is to get two different names, so that everyone might be labelled. "Blinks" and "Blanks" would do as well for party names as any others. The doctors would now be ready for their convention. Whenever a doctor of the Blink party spoke all the Blinks would applaud and thump their desks, and all the Blanks would do anything but pay attention. Most of them would leave the hall, some would start writing letters, others would read the newspapers or talk to each other. A very few would listen to their "opponent," and they would look as bored as a motorist watching a wheelbarrow race. Whenever any vote was to be taken, however, the Blink whips and the Blank whips would scurry all around town to line up all their members to "save the party." Party loyalty and party honor would demand that every doctor vote as directed by his side, but the party loyalty and party honor would not require him to know what he was voting for or against. Everything would be settled by a party vote. Sometimes a question of "vital importance to the country" would arise, such as "How long should a man wear his hair?" The Blinks and the Blanks would have to fight it out, perhaps by obstruction. The country would be called upon to admire our worthy medical men "fighting the people's battle." Perhaps the chief pointer our politicians would give the doctors would be the absurdity of bothering about the people's welfare at all—except in speeches. The important thing was to look after "number one" and line one's pockets while hoodwinking the people with party politics. How much business would the doctors' convention do, or what good would doctors be at any time, if the microbe of party politics got into them?

NO TIME FOR WOONG

Suggestions have been thrown out from Toronto and Ottawa that if The Guide and the organized farmers adopted a more conciliatory tone towards the Triple Alliance they would be more effective. In other words the idea is that soft and honeyed words might win the sympathy of our financial aristocracy and induce them, out of their largeness of heart to grant the organized farmers a square deal. In fact, if The Guide and the organized farmers were to become meek and humble and present their requests in soft words we are expected to believe that the railway companies will be glad to reduce their freight and express rates to an equitable basis; that the manufacturers would cease their clamor for protection and would gradually reduce the tariff towards Free Trade, and that the bankers would no longer charge the farmers 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. interest on their money.

Such an attractive possibility demands consideration. We are Anglo-Saxons and the history of the Anglo-Saxon race may help us. The history of Great Britain indicates that soft and honeyed words had no effect upon King John, and that he signed the Magna Charta only when overcome by the forces of the barons. King Charles I. scoffed at the petitions of the common people and it was only Cromwell and his Ironsides that forced proper consideration of the grievances of the common people. It required the revolution of 1688 to wrest the power

from the hands of the Kings, but it then fell into the hands of the aristocracy, and we find nothing in British history to show that the aristocracy ever willingly relinquished any of their special privileges. Even today we see the House of Lords trampling upon the rights of the people. Did Lloyd George accomplish anything by adopting a wooing note with the House of Lords? Not much. He went after the House of Lords with a club and it was only when they felt their whole institution trembling to its foundation that they yielded their veto powers. In the United States we recall that the slave owners scorned all peaceful efforts to abolish the traffic in human lives and, rather than yield their horrible privileges, they drenched their country in the blood of hundreds of thousands of their fellow countrymen. And in the United States today, do we find any of the privileged classes willingly conceding anything to the public? If so, we have no record of it.

Let us look at Canadian history briefly. What would Joseph Howe have accomplished in Nova Scotia for popular government by adopting a wooing note? He knew that there were grafters in the government and said so, and when they took him into court he proved his case. Of what use would have been a wooing note in the days of Louis Joseph Papineau and William Lyon Mackenzie? Anyone familiar with Canadian history and the history of the Anglo-Saxon race must know that you cannot woo the barons of finance away from the privileges by which they amass their wealth. We have before us the splendid example of Cobden and Bright and the Anti-Corn Law League, when they secured Free Trade for England over 60 years ago. Neither of those great patriots minced words; they called a spade a spade and painted the selfish aristocracy of their country in their true colors and it was only when the common people saw the privileged classes in their true light that they rose in their might and forced the Government to abolish the Corn laws. In Canada today the special interests have greater political power than ever they had in England in the past 100 years. Both our political parties seem to be under the thumb of the Triple Alliance, and with humiliating promptness they register the decrees of the rulers.

The wooing note has no effect upon ears tuned to the music of golden coins. The only thing which the Triple Alliance respects is public opinion capable of being registered by the ballot. Do not let us be misled by any sentimental nonsense. We will never get lower freight rates until we have sufficient political power to force it, and we will never get Free Trade until the political power of the common people is greater than the political power of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the farmers will never get cheap money from the bankers until the power of the Banker's Association over the Government becomes less than it is today. The Triple Alliance is a cold-blooded business aggregation, the like of which does not exist today in any other country under the sun. There is no civilized nation where people are so completely dominated by a handful of the big interests as in Canada, and the people must be aroused in their own defense. Let us lay aside any sickly sentimentality and press on in the struggle. The forces of privilege are becoming anxious and the politicians are worrying; all because the people are awakening.

The steer-roping exhibition at the Winnipeg Stampede was, no doubt, a very interesting spectacle to many of the visitors, but it was rather rough on the steers. A certain amount of roughness is necessary in handling steers on the range, but our civilization seems slightly out of joint when the chief attraction at our holiday celebrations is the murdering or maiming of defenceless lower animals.

WATER IN LAKE MERGER

A striking example of watered stock financing is furnished by the new Canadian Transportation Lines, Ltd., the merger of lake shipping companies which has absorbed the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. and a number of other companies engaged in carrying grain and other freight on the Great Lakes. It will be remembered that the way was paved for this merger by the bill passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, permitting the Richelieu and Ontario Co. to increase its capital from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and authorizing it to enter into agreements with other companies with similar objects. The merger has a nominal capital of \$25,000,000, half of which is 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and half common. It is authorized by the Dominion Government to issue in addition \$8,000,000 of debenture stock, bearing interest at 5 per cent. The terms of the amalgamation show that a considerable portion of the \$25,000,000 of stock represents no investment of capital, being merely "water." For ten shares of Richelieu stock the holder is to receive twelve shares of the new 7 per cent. preferred and four shares of common. Thus, by the magic touch of the wand of the financial wizard, \$1,000 invested in the Richelieu Company is transformed into \$1,600 invested in Canadian Transportation Lines, Limited. On \$1,200 of this 7 per cent. per annum is promised, and on the other \$400 the company will pay whatever it can gouge out of the Western farmers and others whose goods are shipped across the great lakes. Canadian Transportation Lines, Ltd., will, no doubt, try to justify high freight rates in the near future on the ground that otherwise it would be unable to pay dividends on its common stock. When it does we hope someone will remember that one-sixth of the preferred stock and all the common is pure water and cannot receive a dividend unless exorbitant rates are charged.

A terrific fight is now being waged by the Protectionists in Washington to prevent the passage of President Wilson's low tariff bill. One of the chief arguments advanced by the Protectionists is that Canadian products sent over into the U.S. will ruin American industries and a great deal of wind is being spent lambasting Canada.

This is highly amusing when we remember that it was only by lambasting and maligning the U.S. that the Canadian Protectionists succeeded in defeating the Reciprocity agreement in October, 1911. The Protectionists of each country in turn frighten the public by the bogey of the big industries on the other side of the line.

The best thing to do is to have the tariff wall completely knocked out and allow complete freedom of trade between the two countries. There will be no need then for the Protectionist parties in the two countries to call each other names in order to bunco the public.

It is of the utmost importance that the organized farmers should enlist the interest and sympathy of as many as possible of the people of the towns and cities of the Prairie Provinces, because the movement will in this way become stronger. The best way to do this is to get The Guide into the hands of the people in the cities and towns. Every farmer is in touch with quite a number of city and town people, and now that we are giving a 25 cent rate on The Guide it would be a good opportunity to get such people to subscribe and see what the organized farmers are doing. If you cannot get the city people with whom you deal to subscribe for The Guide at 25 cents, then it might pay you to donate them a short term subscription.

How many farmers would be willing to take this means to interest the city men with whom they deal in the work of the farmers' organization?

History of Co-operation

ARTICLE I.

The Beginning of the Co-operative Store Movement

One of the most interesting stories to be found in modern history is that which tells of the rise and progress of the co-operative movement. Of all the agencies which have been employed in the endeavor to improve the condition of the common people and to relieve them in some degree from the oppression of the privileged classes, it is doubtful if any other has achieved such success or brought so much direct and tangible benefit to those whom it was designed to help. Perhaps the secret of the success of the co-operative movement is the fact that it is essentially a matter of self-help. Co-operators have not depended upon the aid of great statesmen or philanthropists. It has not been necessary for them to secure the votes of a majority of the electorate of their country in order to put their theories into practice. Wherever there are a handful of men who believe in co-operation, there a co-operative society of some kind may be formed, and every member may at once secure a direct and visible benefit.

The First "Co-op."

No one can say with certainty where or when the first co-operative store was established. G. J. Holyoake, in his book, "Self-help a Hundred Years Ago," tells of a co-operative society which was started in the village of Mongewell, Oxfordshire, England, in 1794, and claims this to have been the first organization of the kind. In a later work, however, "The History of Co-operation in Scotland," William Maxwell, President of the International Co-operative Alliance, and ex-President of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, gives reliable data concerning a co-operative store, which was established at Fenwick, in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1769, twenty-five years before the English enterprise. A descendant of one of the original office bearers still has in his possession some of the original documents relating to this association, and below is a copy of what might be termed the articles of association of the Fenwick Weavers' Society:

9th November, 1769.
This present Day It is agreed upon by the members of our society to take what money we have in our Box and buy what Victuals may be thought necessary to sell for the benefit of our society. And the managers of our society may borrow what money they think proper for that end and purpose. And when the interest is paid of what money yow borrow and the men received their wages for buying and selling these Victuals we Deal in the society will both reap the benefit and sustain the loss of them, and If any member of our society Pay not what Quantity of Victuals he receives at the end of four weeks If the managers require it of him, Neither him nor his shall have any more right to our societys Victuals. If he be found buying Victuals from any other and leaving the trade in Debt of the same according to the option of the society.

John Burns.

Alexander Wallis
John Wilson
Andrew Orr
his X mark.
Robert Walker
John Burns

Wm. Hendry
his X mark.
James Broun
William Walker
William Bunten
Thos. Barr
J. Gemmell
his X mark.

Profit of 25 Cents.

The records show that this society existed for thirty years. Its dealings were chiefly in oatmeal, which was the staple diet of the poor Scottish weavers who formed its membership. In the first year the total capital invested was only £4 4s., a little over \$20, and the profits were but a shilling. By the eighth year the society had £17 14s. invested and made a profit of £4 1s. In three years out of thirty the society recorded a loss, from what causes history does not relate, but in the whole period of its existence the profits exceeded the losses by £35 4s. 0½d. There is nothing to explain

how this interesting little society came to an end, but the record of its transactions closes with the year 1800. It was the small beginning of a great movement for although this society ceased to exist it was succeeded by others until the whole of the British Isles and many other countries are covered by co-operative societies, whose members are not only securing the necessities of life

was still raging. Napoleon's marching and counter-marching through Europe was the theme discussed in press, and sometimes in pulpit. Wellington's victories in Spain were eagerly watched, as almost every district had contributed some of the 'food for powder.' Trade was languishing and taxation was on the increase; food was scarce and dear. Naturally, one would have expected

plains the method of dividing profits, is exceedingly interesting, and reads as follows:

Article VI.—The criterion by which members shall be entitled to draw profits is when consumed for six months is under the stock to be rated by the consumpt, and when the consumpt is above the stock to be rated by the stock, observing always that one-fourth constitutes the stock. Each member shall bear his proportion according to his input stock. The profits to be divided and paid annually to the members as soon after the Whitsunday balance as the books can be settled.

In Hard Times

After quoting this and other articles, Mr. Maxwell, in his book, says: "The above quotations may suffice to show what cautious and clear-headed men led the movement nearly a hundred years ago. Unfortunately the members were largely of one occupation or trade, so when depression fell on that trade the little store was sorely strained, and it required all the intelligence of its guides to keep it afloat. In 1826 the trade of the country was very low, and employment in the weaving trade was exceedingly scarce. Thanks to these old societies, many a poor but honest family was enabled to bridge over the hard times by means of the little capital which had accumulated at the store. Others, perhaps less thrifty, were soon face to face with dire poverty. But the store managers, who knew the habits of each of the members, were invariably sympathetic with deserving cases. At one meeting, according to the minutes, held in December 1826, the auditors reported, 'That in consequence of the stagnation of trade, a number of members had been unable to make good their payments, and the auditors have deemed it prudent to lay aside the sum of sixty

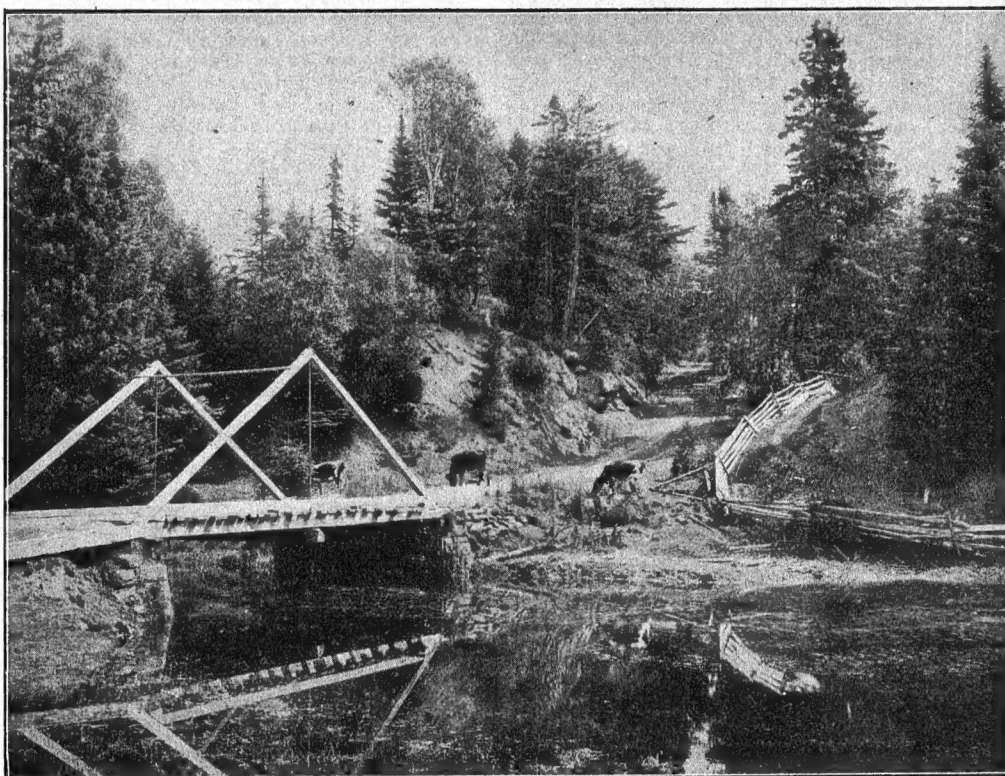
pounds sterling as debts that were formerly considered recoverable. Some of these debts are from one to two years' standing. Notwithstanding, they think that a considerable part of them may be recovered, but they think it improper to divide upon money that you cannot depend upon its being paid at the time.'

"In this sensible and business-like way, Lennoxtown Society weathered many a storm in which, with less sagacious leaders, they would certainly have come to grief. All through these old and interesting minutes the same care and caution may be observed. Now humorous and anon tragic incidents crop up in abundance, but the intelligence of the committee was always equal to the occasion. Thus for ninety-eight years, with the ebb and flow of success, this little society had kept the lamp of co-operation burning; it has been a social beacon for a century. May it continue its usefulness for centuries to come."

A Glasgow Society

In the years that have followed thousands of co-operative societies have been established in every part of Great Britain. Some have flourished for awhile and then, because of mismanagement, misfortune, or want of harmony between the members, have been forced to close their doors, sometimes with considerable losses both to members and creditors. The great majority of the co-operative societies of the old land, however, have been conducted with profit to the members and credit to the management. In the big centres of population, the co-operative societies have grown into large organizations with branches located throughout the city. As an example of the struggles, the temporary failures and the ultimate successes of co-operators, one cannot do better than quote Mr. Maxwell's account of the Glasgow Eastern Society, which was established in 1865. He says:

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A PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BEAUTY SPOT

more cheaply than they otherwise would, but are also bound together for social and educational purposes to their great mutual advantage.

"Eight years after Fenwick was launched," says Mr. Maxwell, "we come upon another co-operative society, which began business in the year 1777; this was Govan Victualling Society. Govan at the time mentioned is described as a pretty village on the banks of the Clyde, some distance from Glasgow. Weaving was the chief industry of Govan in those days, and in all probability this was another spontaneous effort on the part of the craftsmen to improve their position. For one hundred and thirty-two years this society continued in business with varying success, till in 1909, because of its indebtedness, it closed its doors; and the sad part of its long life is, that it kept no record, at least there is not a shred of material left to tell the story of by-gone co-operation in Govan. The oldest inhabitant in the Govan district will tell you that their parents and grandparents looked upon the store as having been there for all time—no one could give any idea of its beginning. It was too far back, they said. Above the door it proudly intimated that it was established in 1777. It was one of the few remaining societies that held a licence, which certainly did not commend it to modern co-operators. Still, all were more or less sad to see the end of a society which had weathered the storms and changes which are bound to take place in one hundred and thirty-two years.

A Survivor of 1812

Probably the oldest co-operative society still in existence is that started under the name of the Lennoxtown Victualling Society in 1812. Once more it was a small group of weavers who organized the society, and, as usual, it was poverty that prompted them. Mr. Maxwell says: "The war on the continent

that our weaver group would have been discussing some of the great problems that were disturbing the whole of Europe. Not they, the theme of their discussion was a remedial measure to cope with the misery around them. They denounced the rapacity of the traders in these trying times in no measured terms. They argued that life to the poor would soon be impossible if food could not be procured on easier terms than at present. It is very improbable that any one of them had ever heard of co-operation, but unknowingly they fell into line with the only scheme that could help them. They would buy food in bulk and divide it at cost; but, like many others, they were arrested on the threshold of their plan. They had no money. And here the question had to rest for a long time. But their hopes had been stirred, their intelligence awakened, and that was a step forward. After much consideration, and no doubt much self-sacrifice, enough was got together to begin a co-operative society in a small way.

"This was in the year 1812. Fancy, three years before Waterloo; or, to be more particular, it was the year in which Napoleon began his disastrous Russian campaign, when Moscow was burned, and his terrible retreat ensued. These historical remarks may be unnecessary, but they fix the distance of time. Well, in 1812, Lennoxtown Store started, and it is running to-day, in 1910, with all the vigor of youth."

Division of Profits

The first minute book of the society has been lost, but the second, beginning in 1826, has been preserved and with it the rules and articles. These provide for the election of officers and the method of financing, each member being required to subscribe for stock to the amount of four guineas (about \$20), one-half, at least, of which had to be paid on joining. Article VI., which ex-

The Mail Bag

FRUIT GROWERS AND PROTECTION

Editor, Guide:—Having recently become a subscriber to your paper I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of your policy. It seems as if the old spirit of independence in politics and freedom in trade, which was advocated by the Patrons of Industry in the early 90's, has again come to life.

In an article in a recent issue you soundly berate the "Protected" industries, and include among them the fruit farmers of British Columbia. I have to confess to belonging to that body, but I must say the so-called protection is a farce; just about as much use as the "protection" afforded the wheat farmer.

While it is true that there is an important duty on American fruit any benefit that might be derived therefrom is more than offset by the disabilities under which we labor. A great deal of the material used in packing fruit has to be got from across the line and has to pay duty, and this, added to excessive railway charges, nullifies our so-called protection. This has been admitted to be a fact by some officials of the British Columbia provincial government. I have always maintained that every industry should stand on its own legs without any support in the way of "protection" which does not really protect, but which is intended to shut farmers' mouths from inquiring too closely into the industries which are really protected. I quite agree with you that the prairie farmer has no right to be taxed to help out the business of his British Columbia brother and I would gladly see the tariff wall thrown down.

Real help would be given us if the governments would make the transportation companies do the right thing. Just a case in point. This summer a fruit farmers' co-operative association has been dealing direct with prairie farmers and associations, and the other day had two different requests for quotations on car load lots of fruit. On inquiry at the Dominion Express we are informed that there is a reduction in express rates on carlots on everything but fruit. So, despite the fact that it would cost the C.P.R. no more to haul a car by express to the prairie than by freight, it will cost as much per box shipping 1,000 boxes of peaches as it will cost for one. Where it hits both producer and consumer is right here. When fruit has to be shipped by freight it has to be pulled green, and when it gets to the prairie by freight, the less said about it the better.

On the other hand the American railroads put on special fruit trains, with refrigerator cars, and even sidetrack their passenger trains to let the fruit go by in a hurry.

But the B.C. fruit grower is pampered and protected by the tariff of 10 cents per box and in a great many cases he believes it, and would go into a panic if it were to be removed.

Again I must say you are hitting the correct note in advocating free trade and co-operation, and I wish you every success in your undertaking.

JOHN BAXTER.

Pentticon, B.C.

SPREADING THE NEWS

Editor, Guide.—Enclosed please find check for 50 cents for which please mail one 25 cents worth of your "Who Owns Canada" issue, and the balance to Rev. J. J. Clemens, 250 Lyon Street, Ottawa (to include the "Who Owns Canada") as per your offer. I would like to spend a lot more money on the circulation of that issue. It is so excellent that in the present crises it should command the attention of every thinking person.

The article treating of the conditions and the editorial showing the way out of them forms a simple conclusive argument that should convince any unbiased mind of the truth of your conclusions and the justice of their application.

I hope you will find it necessary to put it through many large editions.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL M. CLEMENS, Architect.
331 Garry Street, Winnipeg.

RAILROADS AND THE LAW

Editor, Guide:—Is it as great a sin to steal from a railroad company, or from any great corporation that, under the protection of the law in reality steals from the public, as it is to steal from a common citizen? In other words, is there a code of morals applicable to our dealings with corporations and another to our dealings with a common citizen?

In asking this question, it is not my purpose so much to express an opinion as it is to awaken discussion on what seems to me to be an important subject.

My private opinion is that these big corporations have, by using their great power, dealt unjustly with the public to such an extent as to create a spirit of antagonism and even of rebellion on the part of the public. In this they are guilty, to my mind, of doing a great wrong to society, which has reacted to harm themselves. What should be a spirit of friendship and mutual helpfulness between elements that are essential for each other's welfare has been changed to a spirit of hatred and warfare.

The common people, being unable to get justice in any other way, have, in some localities, taken to appropriating the property of these corporations without considering it to be stealing. If I am right in this conclusion, then these great corporations must be considered

loads of groceries being hauled from a railroad wreck in broad daylight and in the presence of dozens of persons, with seemingly no fear of punishment on the part of the offender. This was a disregard for the rights of private property that was truly deplorable, and for the existence of these conditions it seemed to me the railroad company was responsible, because they had not respected the right of private property of individuals.

Before leaving my native state I noted carefully, and with a great deal of interest, an entire change of policy on the part of the railroad company. Later, when they burned our property or killed our stock an agent would call promptly and seemed anxious to repay us in full for our losses, and in many cases I have known unjust claims on the part of farmers being paid.

In my opinion even Canada can not long protect great corporations in their unjust dealings.

L. J. WALTER.

FARMERS ARE WATCHING

Editor, Guide:—I just want to write to let you know that we farmers are noting the good things that we see in The Guide. It is an eye opener for the people of this country to learn how they do things at the Capital, handing out those millions of good honest Canadian dollars, while the bulk of the people of

A BOOK YOU NEED

Edward Porritt's great book, "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," has now arrived from the printers, and is in stock at The Guide office. All orders received up to date have been filled, and we can now send the book by return post. We have a good stock left, but judging from the way the orders are coming in the edition will soon be sold out, so those who want to get this valuable book would do well to order it at once. "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada" tells the story of the fight between Free Trade and Protection in Canada from 1846, when Canada gained her fiscal freedom, down to 1913. It contains Mr. Porritt's original book "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846—1906," and also "The Revolt in Canada Against the New Feudalism," by the same author, revised to date especially for Canadian readers. Everyone who wishes to be posted as to the respective merits of Free Trade and Protection in Canada must read this book. It is the only book which tells the whole story of Canada's tariff history, and it is written by a master hand, who has made the story intensely interesting. Cloth bound, in large, clear type, this book is being sold at the low price of \$1.25 post paid. We are selling it so cheaply because we want as many as possible of our farmer friends to read it. Its wide circulation will strengthen the farmers' cause. Get your copy at once.

BOOK DEPARTMENT,

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,

WINNIPEG.

as enemies of good government and as creators of conditions that lead toward anarchy.

In my native state, the republic to the south, railroad companies seem to have adopted a more advanced and enlightened policy than have the companies of Canada. Canada being more like a centralized republic gives these great corporations stronger support than have the corporations in the republic to the south. Yet, even here, the common people will not always endure oppression.

In my native state I have witnessed this general unjust dealing and have been unjustly dealt with at a time when railroad companies seemed almost utterly to ignore the rights of individuals, and I have observed with a great deal of interest the results of such dealings. In a community that was ordinarily moral I have known of railroad property being appropriated for private use when these companies seemed to be utterly unable to recover their property or to punish the offender, for no jury would bring in a verdict of guilty, no matter what evidence the railroad company might produce. I have even heard of

Canada do not know what it is for. I, for one, think it is time that a sharp lookout was kept on these people that keep making a raid on the public treasury and see what use the money is put to.

I hope that you will keep up the good fight in order that we may have an awakened public conscience so that they may take a deeper interest in the well-being and welfare of this young and growing country.

Wishing The Guide every success in its endeavor to give the untarnished truth, I am, Yours very truly,

JAMES HARDINCK.

Nesbitt, Man.

FOR A SOCIAL REVOLUTION

Editor, Guide:—The letter of "A Subscriber" in your issue of last week and his fallacious ideas of "How to improve conditions" give me, metaphorically, the hump. Most of us, I believe, would take no exception to that part of his letter containing an expression of his opinion of the ethical side of the farmers' movement, such as: Monopoly is evil, irrespective of who controls; no class distinctions; co-operation for the

betterment of all. Are not these our last arguments in all our propaganda work? In this democratic age the one-man control he proposes of our affairs, even if supervised by municipal councils, would, I am sure, be anathema to the majority. Nor can we imagine how this protege of the council would be able to square his "political economy" to suit the interests of all classes and remain a man of character as is required of him.

This creation of "A Subscriber" is, remember, to be one of ourselves, and this intellectual conception has not yet become class conscious. This autocrat he would set up, has still to learn this elementary principle of the new movements. Surely there could be nothing more Quixotic than the pen picture "A Subscriber" paints of his two farmer acquaintances and expects this to do duty for arguments. Thrift is a quick remedy for the abuses that cause the "present agitation." The farmer is poor because he controls no concern purely his own; while contentment would be absolutely fatal to all progress towards bettered conditions. All of us know some that have had a slice of good fortune, so much so that they could write out a cheque on the bank and their demands would be honored, but too often this good fortune has been so ephemeral that these men are poorer for their luck. Politics has been defined as: The public side of duty. Can we be doing our duty as a people and things obtain as they do here? One has evidence everywhere of how signally we have failed, for coercion by barons of privilege is still rampant and wielded with a power as complete as that of any feudal aristocracy. The actual ruinous conditions in evidence in all directions is further accelerated by the present impossibility to earn a cent to meet current living expenses, for all public work is nil, here in the West.

Deplorable as is the state of things on the Prairie, yet we find the people bearing stoic-like their burden. Will this always be? I think not, I am sure not! What we want the masses to understand is that the wealthy as a class have no interest in reforms. Reforms most urgent are those dealing with the problem of the incidence of taxation such as: A graduated income tax; heavy probate duties; taxation of all unearned increments up to 75 per cent, or more of the whole. Followed by: Absolute free trade, inside a few months; closer control on aggregations of capital to limit their earning power and prevent inflated values being given to the capital accounts of same. With these laws you would not have established the millennium, but, through these enactments, a more equitable distribution of our socially created wealth. Remember, too, the time never comes when a reconstruction does not imperil some great interest of the rich, but the thought of the moment and for all time should be rather the greatest good of the greatest number.

Finally, I would submit that it is high time our organization ceased to exist as a court of registration of pious opinions which only go to fill the archives of our official staff, when its very raison d'être calls for it being a militant organization seeking a pacific revolution.

Yours, in the cause of commercial freedom and righteousness.

TOM MOORE.

Forest Bank, Sask.

July 19, 1913.

TWINE FROM FLAX STRAW

Editor, Guide:—Just a few words re binder twine from flax straw. Last year, in Boltineau, N.D., an implement dealer showed me a ball of twine made from

Continued on Page 14

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

MEN INVADING WOMAN'S SPHERE

"Nine of the Cornell University men, among them one of the 'varsity' baseball team and one of the glee club, entered the Domestic Science course this year—the first time any of the male students have considered that special line of work. Miss Brownell, the instructor, says that the nine have duly registered and spend the usual hours in the 'kitchen,' kneading dough and concocting various dishes, following instructions as carefully as the women students. They show a natural aptitude for this line of work, are painstaking and clever, and have become very proficient."

The above extract, clipped from the *Delineator*, is intensely interesting as marking an epoch in industry. Educated men studying domestic science. Liking it. Making a success of it. One of the old traditions of our race comes toppling about our ears.

Out of the myriad occupations our complex civilization has created, there has just been one that woman is acknowledged to be capable of filling—domestic labor. Here, for generations, she has been credited with supremacy, with a natural and instinctive gift. Up to the present day we have obstinately maintained this tradition, in spite of the fact that for many years it has kept us busy forgetting that many of the greatest cooks in the world are men.

Now we are faced with the fact that men are not just drifting into camp cooking by accident, but that certain educated men have deliberately chosen to study domestic science and are making good at it.

Is the inference that men are superior to women in every field of labor, even their own traditional occupation of domestic work, or is it that labor is sexless? Shall we continue in the face of these signs of the times to demand that every woman be a cook, a good cook and like cooking, or shall we give the woman who is a poor cook and a good carpenter boards and nails and set her to work at building?

Another very interesting phase of this movement of men into woman's erstwhile field of employment is that the women do not seem to resent it as men do the woman's invasion of their traditional occupations. When women have tried to enter the professions, men have protested loudly and emphatically from what they claimed were absolutely altruistic motives—the good of the women themselves, the danger to them of coming in contact with the world. Olive Schreiner points out here that when women went out to scrub offices and other public buildings, no protest was raised. That it was the cleanest, most profitable professions that were most fiercely guarded. Far be it from me to hint that it was fear of competition. I will leave that for some baser mind to suggest. But the fact remains that women seem to look on with indifference while men usurp their labors and men fight hard to keep women out of each of their special fields in turn.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

DIRECT LEGISLATION FIRST

Dear Miss Beynon:—As a reader of your page, I wish to speak a word regarding this new sentiment that is creeping over our land—votes for women.

Would it not profit women more and do more for the welfare of the country as a whole for them to petition the government for Direct Legislation instead of the ballot?

How much good would the franchise do them with the affairs of the state in control of a few moneyed men? They would have no more say in the government than they have now, unless they had Direct Legislation.

MISS POMEROY,
Mountain Chase, Sask.

I don't agree with you that our government is absolutely ineffective without Direct Legislation. If it were not for men's party affiliations they could have good government as it is.

All life is summed up in being, doing, and saying.

SEVERAL GOOD OBJECTIONS TO MOURNING

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have just been reading your article on the wearing of mourning. For a long time I have had the same opinion as you have. Of course, it is a custom and many do not like to go against it for fear of harsh criticism. But then, I think it would only be people who lack principle who would say anything harsh about one that did not wear it. I would say to them, "Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh at the heart.

I believe if people showed more kindness to the living, there would be no doubt as to the sincerity of their grief, even if they did not wear mourning.



Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson,
Colorado, the first woman
State Senator

Mrs. Frances Willard Munds, of
Prescott, Arizona, who led the
suffrage fight there

Often mourning is only a show, an outward appearance.

Black has been said to be the most unwholesome color that can be worn. Why, then, should anyone wear it continually?

Then poor people can't afford to throw away good clothes and buy a new outfit of black. The colored clothes, if laid away, are out of style by the time custom says they can be worn again.

HOPEFUL.

WANTS ALBERTA PETITION FORMS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have just been reading Mrs. Sulman's letter in *The Guide*. Like Mrs. Sulman, I am an Alberta woman and would like to see some movement started in Alberta to help women to get the franchise.

I was delighted to see so many letters from Saskatchewan women asking for petition forms. I wonder if our secretary, Mr. Woodbridge, would be kind enough to furnish us with petition forms like Mr. Green is doing.

I would gladly take petitions around to be signed myself, but I have a family of small children who need all my care and attention, but I shall be pleased to sign a petition for woman suffrage.

I would like every woman reader of *The Guide*, whether she believes in woman suffrage or not, to read an article in the July Pictorial Review on "How Equal Suffrage was Regained in Washington State."

That was a splendid article you published in March on the women of California and the ballot. I think *The Guide* is a splendid paper and is doing a great deal of good.

CARMEN.

ANOTHER OPPOSED TO MOURNING

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have just been reading your letter on "Do you think we should wear mourning?" I have often wished to hear a discussion on this subject. Your letter is just my sentiment. Just here I would say, because it is a custom, many who cannot afford it, to prevent ridicule, go in debt for it and their clothes, which otherwise were good enough, are laid aside. There are sorrows which come to us worse than death and we go about endeavoring to smother them within our own breasts. The dead have passed out of reach of aid. If they were prepared, we have reason to rejoice to think they are where

no sorrow or temptation comes; for this is indeed a wicked world. Let us shed light daily for the benefit of the living. To raise children and have them ensnared as they are in these days, sends a dagger to our hearts worse than death and daily we feel our blood ebbing away.

I wish the writer of "Used to be a don't care woman" would send me some information of how to unfold the secret of life to children. I have two little girls and they ask questions which are hard to answer, and yet I want them to learn in the best and purest way.

I believe every true mother is, as I will sign myself, a

HOME MISSIONARY.

PROMINENT WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS

It was not until this year that a woman sat in the upper house in Colorado.

Naturally, more or less uncertainty was felt concerning the person to whom a member from a mountain district referred as the "senatoress," but Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson had as one of her mottoes, "When you have a good speech on the end of your tongue, keep it there," and she soon won the confidence of even the least optimistic man. Senator Robinson was chosen chairman of the committee on education and educational institutions, and was placed on the judiciary and other important committees. She worked early and late, never missing a day and remaining until adjournment, even when all night sessions were held.

And after it was all over Senator Robinson went home to superintend the spring cleaning.

Mrs. Frances Willard Munds, State chairman of the Equal Suffrage central committee for four years, was a commanding figure through all the campaign for the franchise in Oregon.

THE BABY'S FIRST OUTFIT

Some months ago I was asked what clothing to provide for a new baby and had considerable difficulty in answering the question. Here is very full information which may be helpful to other expectant mothers:

It is vital for her baby's health for the young mother to fully realize that the infant exhibits a tendency to a wide variation of temperature due, among other reasons, to its undeveloped state of the heat regulating centres. Yet uniformity of temperature is essential to the comfort and well being of the youngster, as without it, the proper bodily changes in the growing child are greatly interfered with. It is for the purpose of maintaining as nearly as possible a uniform temperature that clothing is employed. Evidently, therefore, the problem we have to solve with clothing is how we may maintain a uniform condition of body temperature in the infant without unduly restraining its free movements.

Garments must be warm and yet sufficiently light and loose to permit of the free use of the extremities and the muscles of the trunk. Further, they must be devoid of all irritating properties.

My experience has led me to believe that the baby's clothing is best made of light wool, and should consist of the following articles:

3 flannel binders for the first three

months of life (½ yard of 27-inch flannel).

3 shirts, wool or part wool with long sleeves.

2 flannel petticoats.

2 flannel or knitted sacques.

2 pairs of worsted socks.

2 dozen small size diapers.

1 dozen large size diapers.

4 slips of white cambric.

1 cloak.

1 warm cap.

1 pair mittens.

1 veil.

2 light wool blankets.

3 wool knit bands with straps over the shoulders to take the place of the band after the third month.

2 sleeping bags of flannel in place of the ordinary nightclothes.

Diapers of cheese cloth are best suited to the needs of the first few weeks of life, later cotton diapers should be employed. Flannel diapers should not be used. They get hard and rough, overheat the baby and make it chafe in warm weather.

At night be careful to take everything off the infant and put on a fresh binder, diaper, shirt and night slip, if the sleeping bag is not used, but I think the latter a very healthful article, insuring the baby's comfort in the coldest weather. The night slip may be used in summer. It should be longer than the day slip or dress and very roomy. Knitted wool boots should be used to keep the feet warm. The binder is made of soft flannel, four inches wide and long enough to go around once and half way again. It should not be drawn tight. When baby is three months old, the wool band above mentioned should be substituted for the binder.

In cold weather during the day a flannel petticoat should be worn. This is attached to a band of muslin or long-cloth which is held by straps over the shoulders. Over the petticoat is to be worn a muslin slip.

On chilly days a sacque made of knit worsted or flannel is frequently useful. Older children should wear the knit band, the knit shirt, the diaper of cotton goods, a flannel petticoat, a muslin petticoat, and long stockings of cashmere which are pinned to the diaper, and shoes of light kid. The muslin petticoat should be attached, like the flannel one, to a muslin band with shoulder straps.

On going out in cold weather the baby in long clothes should wear the following wraps: a long coat, cap, mittens and a knitted woolen or net veil. The older child in short clothes should wear, in addition to the wraps just mentioned, knit or crocheted leggings. The veil need not be used except when it is windy or the child is asleep.

In summer the flannel petticoat should be left off, the under shirt should be made of cotton and the cap of cambric, but the wool band should be retained until the child is past the teething age.

Some of the evil things which a baby should not be clothed with are: a pinning blanket, a restraining diaper, tight bands, padded clothing, tight sleeves, and tape and strings tied about the extremities.

GARDEN IS BACKWARD

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read the *Sunshine* for some time past and like it fine. I think there are so many useful things printed there. I enjoy it best of all.

I hope Motherlove got a nice wee baby.

It is very hot and dry just now, but it looks as if it would rain soon. My garden is rather slow this year as it was so dry when planted.

Now, Miss Beynon, I am going to trouble you. I would like to get the little booklets, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," for which I'm sending 5 cents; "Maternity," 5 cents; and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," for which I am sending 10 cents. Hoping this will not give you too much trouble, I will ring off with best wishes to all the readers. I will sign myself

JUST ME.

Most of the worries and troubles of everyday life and innumerable domestic tragedies are the direct result of haphazard finance in the home.—Miss E. M. Tait.

JOEL'S PORTABLE MILL

Is a Wonderful Combination of

**A FLOUR MILL, a CRUSHER, a GRINDER,
a CLEANING and a SIFTING MACHINE**

REQUIRES BUT TWO TO FOUR HORSE POWER

It forms a complete MILLING PLANT, built on the principles applied in large modern mills—THE ROLLER SYSTEM.

FOR MAN—It produces all grades of flour, from the coarsest to the finest household flour.

FOR ANIMALS—It produces the best form of foods, viz.—crushed or ground grain, with all its nutritive and fattening qualities.

It is the only Flour Mill, Grinder and Crusher combined, built for **CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF PRODUCT**, portable or fixed, **AT POPULAR PRICES**.

QUALITY OF PRODUCT results from its marvelous grain cleaning device and **SELF-ADJUSTABLE SIEVE BRUSHES**.

CAPACITY and ECONOMY of operation result from the adaptation of the **ROLLER SYSTEM** with partly fluted and partly smooth rollers.

In communities where conditions do not warrant the individual use of the **JOEL'S MILL**, its portability meets the case. Where small or large power is used for industrial or dairy purposes, the **JOEL MILL** fills a gap and will add considerable revenue to the operators without additional expense, while adding to the comfort and advantages of the surrounding section.

THE JOEL MILL is the last and crowning link in the marvelous chain of implements and machinery that make the farmers independent and self-sustaining.

THE JOEL MILL is completing its circuit of the world, and we can produce the highest testimonials from Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, South Africa, Transvaal, Brazil, Chile, etc.

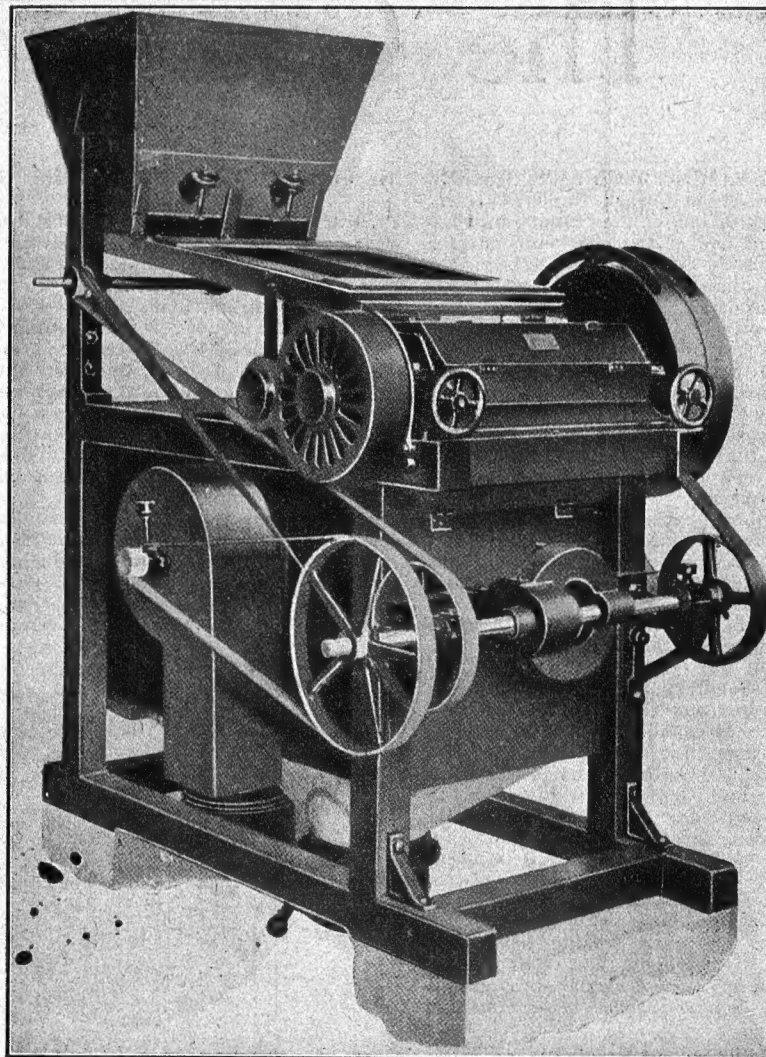
THE JOEL MILL IS BUILT TO LAST AND SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE.

Reliable representatives wanted in every District. Write for our Special Dealer's Proposition.

Ask for descriptive Catalogue, sent Free on application.

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Saskatchewan Section

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Activity at Sonningdale

Please find enclosed an order for \$3.20, to be applied as follows:—

Three additional annual membership fees, for year 1913	\$1.50
One copy of Cushing's Manual .....	.50
One doz. copies executive's statement re "Sample Market" .....	.60
One doz. copies Mr. Woodbridge's article on "Cheap Money(?)" etc. ....	.60

Total enclosed\$3.20

Answering in reply to your questions re holding of district conventions, would state the following:—(1) This local is much in favor of district conventions, to be held sometime in November or December, and feel that a two-day convention of three sessions is preferable to a shorter one. (2) Battleford, North Battleford, is the most satisfactory point in district 2 in which to hold such a convention. (3) These should begin about December 1 and follow each other as closely as it will be possible for members of the executive to reach the different points. (4) It seems preferable that these meetings be conducted by the district director and the district secretary with the aid of yourself, Mr. Maharg and probably one or two others of the executive. (5) One delegate from each local would probably answer the purpose of the convention, but we see no objection to allowing each local Association the same number of delegates as they are entitled to send to the annual convention.

We are sending a delegate to meet the Royal Commission on Agricultural Credit and Better Markets in Saskatoon on Thursday, August 14.

Mr. Codner, of the Battleford Creamery, was present at our meeting on July 3 and gave much valuable information re the creamery business. On July 31 we were very fortunate in obtaining the presence of two able speakers on agricultural subjects, Professor Bracken and Professor Cutler, of the Field Husbandry Department of the College of Agriculture, Saskatchewan University. Professor Bracken dealt with the question of Soil Cultivation, and Professor Cutler took as his subject Forage Crops. Both these lectures were rare treats and will be of

great benefit to those who were fortunate enough to be present.

I read sometime ago that the executive contemplated outlining a course of studies to be followed by all the locals during the coming winter, and at the same time print list of books dealing with these subjects, giving prices of the same and where they may be obtained. I earnestly hope that you will do so at an early date, even if it should appear necessary to employ some outside help from specialists along these lines. It would be money well spent and would give a fresh impetus to the Grain Growers' movement.

Are the annual reports you speak of in circular of July 18 the same as the annual convention report or not? (Yes!)

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

LAWRENCE A. RATHWELL,

Sec.-Treas., Sonningdale G.G.A.

P.S.—Please find enclosed copy of resolution re Board of Grain Commissioners.

More Power for Grain Commissioners

A copy of a resolution re the Board of Grain Commissioners passed by Sonningdale Grain Growers' Association. Moved by J. W. Farnel, seconded by A. Johnston, and carried unanimously:—That we, the members of Sonningdale local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, do herein express our approval of the work being done by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and hope that the Dominion government will give them such additional powers as the exigency of the occasion may require and justify.

Crocus Hill

Enclosed find order for 50 cents for which please send a copy of Cushing's Manual. As regards the district convention, I think Swift Current would be as central as any place for a convention in district 14. At our last meeting I was instructed to write you as regards a suggestion to the Grain Act as contained in following: Resolved, that the shareholders of the co-operative elevator should have the preference over the non-shareholders as to the special bins. Now this does not seem fair at all for an outsider to have the equal rights with the share-

holders. But perhaps you might explain it to us satisfactorily.

W. S. GLYDON.

Enclosed please find money order for 60 cents for which please send me six copies of statements on Sample Markets and Mixing, and six articles on the Cheap Money and Agricultural Credit Problem, by Mr. Woodbridge.

JEREMIAH RUDY,

Sec., Waterloo G.G.A.

McTavish Branch, S.G.G.A., No. 372-2m

Find enclosed \$1.00 for twenty copies of the Executive Statement to the Grain Commission on the Sample Market. I think every farmer should have one as there is something there that less than ten per cent of the farmers know anything about and is well worth studying.

W. LAKE, Sen.

Favor District Meeting

Enclosed find \$8.00, two for new members and balance for forty copies each, the Grain Commission on the Sample Market and Grain Mixing question, Cheap Money and Agricultural Credit Problem, by Mr. Woodbridge, and of annual reports. This branch is in favor of a district convention and recommend Morse as a suitable place; time about November 10.

FREEMAN DAY,

Sec., Dobson Branch

Sask. G.G.A., 163-29D.

Orders for Literature

Find enclosed post office order for \$1.20. Send fifteen pamphlets on Sample Markets and Mixing, made to Grain Commission, Winnipeg, May 27, 1913. Also send nine pamphlets of Co-operative Credit Societies, by P. P. Woodbridge (official circular No. 3). Please send these papers right away as we want to have them distributed among our members this week.

GEO. W. McLEAN,

Sec.-Treas., Craik G.G.A.

Many letters are reaching us that their reports are not published in the Saskatchewan section. Many of them would occupy the whole of the two columns allotted to us. There are over 700 secretaries sending in reports. It would take a year to get once around with ten reports in each Guide issue. The above letters are typical of the demand for our

pamphlets. We would have published these in The Guide and thus made it free to all, but the following letter from the editor will explain. I trust it will be satisfactory as we can supply all orders for the pamphlets as per price quoted in our circular.

F. W. G.

Dear Mr. Green:—

Your copy came in this week composed of your circular letter to the locals; Mr. Woodbridge's circular on Co-operative Credit and a statement of your executive on Sample Markets.

Just how to handle this I do not know. The Co-operative Credit circular has already been published in The Guide and the Sample Market article is too long to use in one issue, so the best thing I can do is to publish your circular without any additions.

If you would like to have the Sample Market article published in the Saskatchewan section I will be glad to use it, but it would have to run over several weeks as there are I estimate at least twelve columns in the article.

You might let me know what you would like me to do with it.

Yours very truly,

G. F. CHIPMAN.

All can get these pamphlets by sending to this office. Better not put in Guide.

F. W. G.

Urge Campaign Work

At a meeting of presidents and secretaries at Glen Eagle on July 1, Dr. Henry presiding, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—That this meeting urge upon the Central executive the necessity for carrying on campaign work as arranged at annual convention in Saskatoon.

JOHN McNAUGHTAN,

Hon. Sec., Committee.

Co-operative Supplies

Can you give us any information re the handling of flour and coal in car lots? Or is this purely a matter for local branches themselves?

H. J. HOBBS,

Sec., Ruthilda G.G.A.

Re coal, flour, twine, nails, barbwire, apples, posts, lumber, etc., write Grain Growers' Grain Company, Co-operative Department, Winnipeg.

F. W. G.

ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

U.F.A. CIRCULAR No. 6

Calgary, Alta.

August 8, 1913.

To the officers and members of

..... Union, No.

Gentlemen:—In the matter of the pork packing proposition; a large number of reprints of the report of the commission on the pork industry in the Province of Alberta, which was first issued in 1908, have been secured, and, at the suggestion of the Executive, a few copies are being sent to you for your information. Our supply is limited, but so far as we are able additional copies will be sent you within reason, if you desire the same.

We would call your attention more particularly in the first place to the recommendation of the commission on page 12 of the report. Section 1 is of particular importance. There was a widespread impression prevailing the last time this matter was under consideration that the plant was to be run by the government. This impression was due to the unfortunate manner in which the proposition was placed before you, and from the fact that it was generally known as the Government Pork Packing Plant.

A careful perusal of the report and of this particular section will convince you that the farmers are asked to promise their support in the matter of sending their hogs to the plant, elect from among themselves officers and directors to look after the supplies, decide what money is needed to operate the plant and to look after the conduct and ability of the operators. In other words it is a co-operative plant which will be organized on much the same principle as our elevator scheme, where the farmers elect their own managing body and direct the affairs of the company through that body with the aid of a local advisory committee.

The part which the government is called upon to play is that of furnishing the money necessary to equip and operate the plant in the shape of a loan to the stockholders, at a reasonable rate of interest. You will also note that the commission make separate provision for a charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per pound which is to be applied for the creation of a fund for the purpose of paying back to the government the original investment and the interest thereon.

In clause three provision is made for the withdrawal of any farmer from the first existing plant should he find it more convenient to become connected with some other plant erected at a later date in his part of the province. The recommendation is also made that no one will be handicapped by excessive rates, or that they be pooled, and that each farmer shall be charged the same rate per pound for whatever distance the hog may be shipped.

The whole report is of considerable interest, and well worth careful consideration. The government have signified their willingness to accept these recommendations. It is also well to remember that never has there been anything like so many hogs in the province of Alberta. The C.P.R. figures for the first six months of this year show that 118,000 head have been shipped already, while the highest previous record in any twelve months is 72,000, and the real shipping season has not yet commenced.

This means that unless provision is made, and that quickly, for increasing the accommodation for the slaughter and handling of hogs the price will again drop considerably and we shall have to face the era of the $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ hog once more, with every factory now in existence in Alberta completely blocked and unable to handle what is offered, and with no prospect in sight of being able to export the surplus.

One of the big objections raised in the past was that of the guarantee required from the farmer. This objection is not well founded. In other countries where co-operation is carried on successfully a similar guarantee is required from the members. Remember you are only asked to promise your support to your own plant, which will be managed by the men whom you elect, and it is only reasonable that a body of men should require a certain amount of assurance that the plant is going to be used when it is built. The government are the trustees for



Better Profits in Farming

The facts about grain growing are coming out. It is no longer looked upon as a get-rich-quick undertaking. Men who are engaged in farming and who ought to know are writing letters to the farm journals telling pretty plainly how much profit they make at the end of the season. Grain growing is a business just as much as manufacturing. The great difference is that the farmer has not adopted all the time and labor saving devices, nor put into practice all the little economies that count so heavily in the long run. One of the greatest economizers of time, labor, grain and money for the farmer is the

Stewart Sheaf Loader

With a Stewart Sheaf Loader doing a big share of the work, fewer men are required and there is less trouble in getting them. The threshing gang is smaller and more contented, therefore, there is less trouble in keeping them and getting the work done. The money saving is big, but just as important is the certainty of being able to thresh at full capacity all the time and get through with the job early. In wet weather, instead of having a big force of able bodied men drawing several dollars a day each while idle, and eating three meals a day besides, you have a machine that costs nothing to board and draws no pay. Write for our FREE booklet that gives facts and figures, names and places.

Saves \$20 to \$35 a day in threshing time with a smaller gang, no field pitchers and half the teams. If that prospect appeals to you, get your Order in NOW!

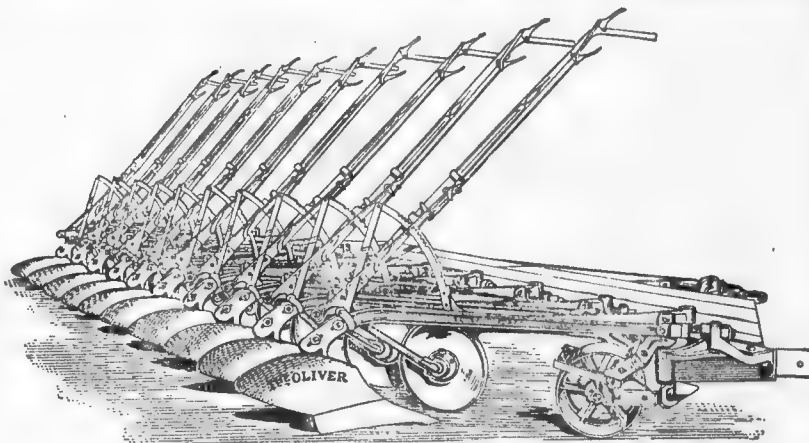
Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Limited, 804 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg

"The Best Plow the Farmer's Money Can Buy"

OLIVER plows have many good features to recommend them. These features are not all mechanical, either. There's the satisfaction in buying the plow with the best reputation, and there's I H C service to be taken into account. The Oliver plow slogan for over fifty years has been "The best plow the farmer's money can buy."

Oliver Plows—Tractor and Horse

have many points of superiority. The tractor-gangs are made up of 4, 5, and 6-base sections. With these sections you can build up a gang with any desired number of bases. The sections are joined together flexibly so that an Oliver follows the lay of the land and plows to an even depth. The small sections are easily handled and require little room for storage. The swiveled trucks, the gauge wheels on rocking axles, the double-latched levers—these are a few of the many features that make the Oliver tractor-gang the plow you need. Oliver sulky and gang plows also have many distinctive features. An exclusive



Oliver feature is a hitch which enables the horses to be worked four abreast and all walking on unplowed ground, eliminating side beam strains which quickly put a plow out of adjustment. The foot lift is so placed that the operator can quickly place his whole weight on the lever in lowering bottoms. All levers are easy to operate.

Oliver plows are sold in Canada by I H C local agents. Get catalogues and full information from the local agent, or, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.
Oliver plows are built at Hamilton, Ont.



the money they collect from the people and are responsible for the spending thereof and for once, on the recommendation of the commission, they propose to make sure that they get value for the money invested, and they should be encouraged rather than otherwise.

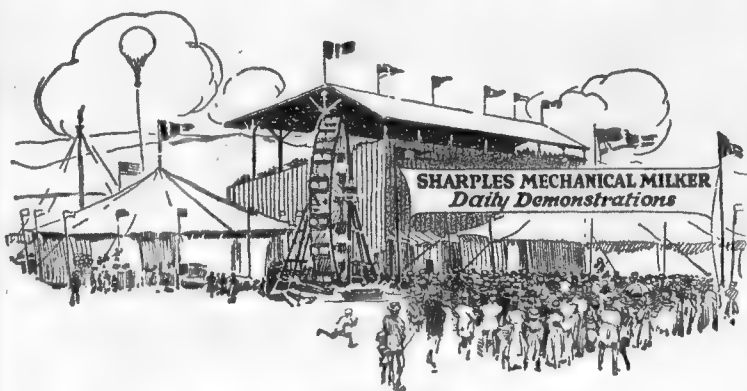
We should be glad to know whether you are in favor of taking this proposi-

tion up once more, and if so, the necessary forms of agreement, etc., will be sent you at once.

If the farmers of Alberta take hold of this scheme they can make a success of it, but it must be borne in mind that the whole thing depends upon the farmers. The suggestion is that of a co-operative pork packing plant, owned by the

farmers, with the government in the position of the bankers, and it can duly be made successful by a literal interpretation of the word "co-operation" by all who go into the proposition.

E. J. FREAM,
Honorary Secretary.
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.



SHARPLES MECHANICAL MILKER

will be demonstrated at the leading Fairs throughout the country this Fall

ONE of the most important exhibits for the farmer and dairyman at many of the big Fairs this year will be the Sharples Milker—the device that is rapidly revolutionizing modern dairying. No man who owns cows can afford to miss this exhibit.

The big feature of the Sharples exhibit will be the *daily demonstrations* of the Milker in actual operation on real dairy cows, under conditions exactly like those in your own dairy.

You Should See these Demonstrations

They will SHOW you, at first hand, how the Sharples Milker fills every requirement better than the best hand milker. How one man can do the work of three with it; how reliable it is—right there on the job every day in the year; excluding all stable air and dirt—absolutely sanitary; gentle, even-tempered and more regular in its action than any hand milker—drawing the milk quickly and thoroughly, and keeping teats and udders in soft, healthy, pliable condition.

Take Your Own Time, Ask All the Questions You Want

The plain-spoken, practical dairymen in charge of these demonstrations will explain to you every detail of the equipment, and will answer every question. We urge you to spend all the time you want in our exhibit, as we want you to become thoroughly acquainted with the wonderful time, labor and money-saving properties of the Sharples Milker.

Special Accommodations, If You Wish

If you want an extra good, long look at the Milker in operation, we can arrange a Special Individual Inspection for you. Write us at West Chester and we will arrange it with the men in charge of the exhibit.

Sharples Exhibits at the Following Fairs:

Oklahoma New State Fair, Muskogee, Okla.	Oct. 6-11	New York State Fair, Syracuse, N.Y.	Sept. 8-13
Texas State Fair, Dallas, Tex.	Oct. 18-Nov. 2	North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, N.C.	Oct. 20-25
Montana State Fair, Helena, Mont.	Sept. 22-27	Ohio State Fair, Columbus, O.	Sept. 1-5
South Dakota State Fair, Huron, S. Dak.	Sept. 6-12	Pennsylvania, The Allentown Fair, Allentown, Pa.	Sept. 23-26
Minnesota State Fair and Exhibition, Hamline, Minn.	Sept. 1-6	Vermont State Fair, White River Junction, Vt.	Sept. 16-19
Michigan State Fair, West Grand Rapids, Mich.	Sept. 1-6	Virginia State Fair, Richmond, Va.	Oct. 6-11
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 8-12	Maryland Inter-State Fair, Hagerstown, Md.	Oct. 14-17
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 8-12	New Jersey-Penn. Inter-State Fair, Trenton, N.J.	Sept. 29-Oct. 3
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill.	Oct. 3-11	California State Fair, Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 13-20
Nebraska State Fair, Nebraska, Neb.	Sept. 1-5	Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Can.	Aug. 23-Sept. 8
Iowa State Fair and Exhibition, Des Moines, Ia.	Aug. 20-28	Ottawa	Sept. 5-13
Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo.	Sept. 27-Oct. 3	Quebec	Aug. 23-Sept. 2
Kansas State Fair, Topeka, Kans.	Sept. 8-12	Sherbrooke	Aug. 30-Sept. 6
Georgia State Fair, Macon, Ga.	Oct. 21-31	Fredericton	Sept. 15-20
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 9-14	Halifax	Sept. 3-11
Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.	Sept. 2-6		

The Sharples Tubular Separator Exhibit

will be more interesting than ever this year. Be sure to make a careful inspection of a Sharples Tubular while at your Fair—it will explain to you why this separator is used exclusively on the leading dairy farms in the country.

Write for our books on Mechanical Milking and Business Dairying. Be informed on the progress of dairying. Free on request.

Sharples Separator Company
West Chester, Pa.

Canadian Branches:

WINNIPEG, MAN.

TORONTO, ONT.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

IF I WERE A HOUSEKEEPER

I know you will all laugh when I tell you what I think I would do if I were a housekeeper, because it is so much easier to preach than to perform, but I do think that these things are worth the housewife's second consideration.

Then, if I were starting housekeeping one of the first things I would buy is a pair of scales. This would insure my getting good weight from the dishonest merchant and prevent me from suspecting the reliable man of cheating me. That alone is worth while since it is a mean thing to go about harboring unjust suspicions of people. It is also unpleasant to be cheated.

Next I would buy my food supplies in quantities. The larger the quantity of things not likely to spoil that one can lay in, the greater the economy.

As another step towards the reduction of the high cost of living I would purchase a first class cook book and try to learn ways of using the scraps other than by heating and reheating them in the frying pan and putting them back on the table until the family uses them up or they begin to sour.

Finally, if it was within the range of possibility I would raise a good vegetable garden. Perhaps this seems so necessary to me because both my father and mother were excellent gardeners and we always had a large supply of our own fresh vegetables, which went a long way towards supplying the table winter and summer.

Our gardening began in the house the last of February, when the tomatoes, celery, cabbages and cauliflowers were sown in boxes. The last of April it migrated to the hot bed in the yard and in May it took up its final stand in the garden proper.

We preserved our corn for winter use, I remember, by packing it in crocks, a layer of cooked corn, then a layer of salt. When we wanted to use it we brought it up and soaked it in fresh water over night. I think I would use this and every other known expedient for keeping vegetables fresh all winter so that a large part of the expense of keeping up the table would be saved.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

We have no petition forms for the province of Alberta, I am sorry to say.
F. M. B.

HOW TO MAKE FEATHER COMFORTERS

Dear Miss Beynon—I saw Mrs. M.'s letter asking how to make feather comforters. I know a woman who makes them, but does not call them comforters as she uses them over her mattresses. Butter cloth, which is like cheese cloth, only a better quality, or any light material can be used. She spreads lining on quilting frames, then puts a thin layer of batting on, then feathers, then another thin layer of batting, then top. She then ties this with yarn, but not as close as quilts are generally tied. The feathers do not seem to slide around so much when batting is used. These are light in weight and I think they would be all right for quilts.

"A Northwest Woman" must have been in a different mood when she wrote her last letter than when she wrote in November. I have been through trouble, but not as "Northwest Woman." Two of our dear ones have been taken from us. I have been drawn nearer to that Friend who can help when earthly friends cannot. I feel discouraged sometimes, but I always feel ashamed afterwards when I think of all my blessings. So it pays to count our blessings when we are feeling blue. I can almost hear Miss Beynon say, "That letter is too long to be printed." So I will close asking for a little help. Can anyone tell me some ways to cook asparagus besides using it in soup? I shall be glad if anyone can. As my birthday is in May I shall sign myself
MAYFLOWER.

I hunted up all the ways I knew and printed them some time ago.
F. M. B.

WOMEN SHOULD STUDY PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Dear Miss Beynon—I shall be glad, indeed, when we women have a vote for

then we shall have an added power to assist in the righting of the present day wrongs.

I believe we should study the politics of our country now, that we may discuss intelligently with our husbands and brothers the topics which seem so to interest them and then when we do get a vote we shall know quite as well as the men what to do with it.

Two or three hints might help even though they are so very homely.—I make a work apron for wash day out of a gunny sack, making it to go right around to the back and pleating it sparingly on a band.

The tails of father's galatea work shirts make every day bloomers for the little girls.

Here is an economical recipe for Rolled Oats Cookies:—2 cups rolled oats: 2 cups white flour: 1 cup sugar: 1 cup shortening: (butter, butter and beef fat) ½ cups buttermilk, with one teaspoon baking soda dissolved in it.

Roll very thin. These may be cut square and placed together with jam and are very nice.

Trusting that I may not have made this too long for a new comer.

I am, Yours faithfully,

J. M. ELLWOOD.

CHOCOLATE CAKE

Dear Miss Beynon—Enclosed please find 15 cents in stamps for which please send me the two booklets, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" also "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." As I have been a very interested reader of your paper of late and have a little boy very good at asking questions now thought I might receive the help I require in them.

Will enclose recipe for chocolate cake I think is very good: ½ cup of chocolate, yolks of 2 eggs, ½ cup of sweet milk: boil till it thickens then cool and add 1 cup of dark sugar, ½ cup of sour milk, 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 teaspoon of vanilla, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1½ cups of flour.

EASTERN MARGIE.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7912—Infant's Dress, Coat and Cap, One Size. Dress to be made with Short or Long Sleeves, Coat with Short or Long Cape.
744—Embroidery Design for Coat and Cap.
482—Embroidery Design for Dress.
7893—House Jacket, 34 to 42 bust. With Elbow or Long Sleeves.

7448—Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 44 bust. With Four Gored Skirt, with Back Gore that can be laid in Box Plait or Gathered, with Square or High Neck, with or without Cuffs.

7892—Baby's Short Set, One Size. Consisting of Petticoat, Bloomers and Dress that can be made with Square, Round or High Neck, Short or Long Sleeves, worn with or without Belt.
7918—Child's Under Waist and Drawers, 1, 2 and 4 years.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE RUNAWAY PUMPKIN

What do you think, little gardeners, that I found growing by the wayside yesterday but a wayward pumpkin vine. However it had happened to wander into that weedy grassy little corner by the sidewalk I could never even guess, but there it was, raising one huge yellow flower above the grass and weeds and smiling out at the world.

"Poor little pumpkin," I said to myself, "you'll never come to anything in the world if you keep such bad company. If you had stayed with your brothers and sisters and been planted in nice rich soil in the garden you might have grown beautiful big yellow pumpkins and been highly respected, but now someone will likely take you for a weed and pull you out by the roots or if they don't the weeds will choke you out until you will not be able to grow pumpkins at all."

What do you think the pumpkin did? It shook its beautiful yellow flower saucily and said, "I can manage my own little affairs nicely, thank you, and I don't want to keep good company and I don't want to grow pumpkins."

There was nothing more to be said, but I kept thinking about the poor little pumpkin all day and worrying about its poor useless little life, for while a pumpkin in the garden is a vegetable, a pumpkin by the roadside is a weed.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE HISTORY OF A CROW

The first that I can remember when I came into this great world was this: I awakened up one bright spring morning from a long sleep and found myself with four of my brothers.

I must admit we were not very pleasing creatures to look at. Our skin was very red looking, covered very thinly with grey colored down. Our mouths were large and ugly. So this was our beginning, five of us in a very queer looking house.

But this was not a house at all, as I afterwards learned, it was called a nest. It was made of small sticks fastened on the topmost branch of a large tree and lined with feathers, which were very warm and soft to our tender feet. The nest had no roof on to keep out the rain, which perhaps may sound rather queer to you.

Although this was the case we very seldom got wet, as our faithful mother hovered over us nearly all the time and kept us snug and warm. Our father, too, was very willing to work. He rose early in the morning to catch the first worms which caught his eye. These he would bring to us for our breakfast. He would also go to the creek near by and fill his beak with water for us. Of course when we heard him coming we would open our mouths very wide and squak so loud that I think it almost deafened him. He would then put the water from his mouth into ours and that is the way we got a drink. This no doubt sounds insatiable, but we birds did not care for that.

But with such tender care and good food it is very little wonder that we grew very fast. Our bodies were about twice the size they were at first, and instead of the grey down there was now a thick coat of glossy black feathers. We were now very much crowded in our nest and as I could not fly I used to sit on the branches close to the nest.

But one day I grew restless. I hopped from branch to branch, each time getting a little lower till finally I took a great big jump and landed on the ground. My, how I danced for joy, but the greatest joy was when I caught a worm all by myself. By this time I could fly quite well so I flew away to make a home for myself.

CLEOTA CROWE,
Carstairs, Alta., Canada. Age 14.

THE STORY OF A GRAIN OF WHEAT

I awakened up, and found myself in a dark place, of which I could not see the end, so I began to look for a door to get out. I soon pushed out one leaf and how glad I was, for it was warm in the beautiful world.

I don't know how long I had been awake before I discovered that there were more plants just like me all around me, wherever I looked. I could not see anything more only the wheat plants, but I soon learned that we were in a field growing rapidly, for I pushed more

leaves out and the main stem was about three feet high. Soon after this I pushed out a head full of cups and the cups were full of milk. To speak plainer, I pushed the head from among the leaves. I grew even more quickly than before. I soon found out that I was not growing any more, but I was getting older and older, and while I was thus growing old, I turned real gold. The cups that were once full of milk were now full of golden wheat. Just as soon as the field of wheat was ripened, the farmer came out and cut us down with his reaper, which was drawn by a number of horses. While he was reaping we were passing through the machine, being tied into sheaves and thrown out; but another person came along and stooked us together. After this was done the threshing machine came and we were thrown in and passed through the ugly thing, where it separated us from the stem and chaff. Next we were put into bags and taken to the market to be sold. After that we were shipped to a large mill and ground to flour. We were then sewed up in bags and shipped to a baker's house, where the baker took a certain measure of flour, yeast, salt and water and made us into a thick dough. After we were raised we were made into loaves, put into a pan, raised once again, put into an oven and baked. Then the baker sold us to a customer and I, the loaf of bread, was cut up into slices and eaten up with butter.

MARY RIOPKA.

Broderick, Sask. Age 16.
Thanks for the picture, Mary. I feel as if we were quite good friends.

THE LIFE OF A CAT

I was born in a stable under a cow's manger. At first I could not see anything so I lay close to my mother. But in a few days my eyes opened and I noticed two little girls coming towards us. One was carrying a little pan with some milk in it which she set down in front of us. My mother began lapping it and told me to do the same which I did. The next morning they came again with some more milk. Then after we had lapped it all they took me into the house. There they patted me and I put up my back and purred. Soon I became used to being inside.

One day when the mistress of the house went down the cellar for some bread I slipped down too and all of the afternoon I had a fine time catching mice. So I lived happily in that house for one and a half years. Then one day great excitement went on in the house; load after load was taken away. Soon they took me too and soon we were taken to another station and afterwards to the country. So here I have been for three weeks and I don't know how much longer I can stay.

BERTHA WENMAN,
Dunkirk, Sask. Age 12.

COYOTE'S STORY

I am only a coyote. The first thing I remember was being very snug and warm, the second was being always hungry. I often had to stay at home with my brother while my mother went to hunt food; when I grew older my mother taught me how to hunt for myself.

I am grey with black on my tail and tips of my ears. I eat mice and gophers and chickens whenever I can get them. In the spring I hunt ducks and their eggs, sometimes I get a prairie chicken. But I am most always hungry.

One night I got so hungry I could not stand it any longer so I went to a farmer's chicken house. I prowled around to find an opening. I scratched at the door, but it was closed tight. Then I went into a clump of willows where I found a hen setting. I grabbed her. The hen made such a squawk that it roused the dog that was asleep by the barn. The dog barked and ran after me, then I ran with the chicken in my mouth till I was away from the dog. I ate the chicken and had a good supper for that night.

Lots of people have wolf hounds to hunt and kill me. When they chase me I run slowly till they get close behind me, then I dart off and run as fast as I can then slow again, till finally the dogs give up running. I am now an old wolf and have got in many scrapes, but always out again.

CORINNE L. HAECKER, age 13.

A Million People

Give these stockings and socks the hardest wear hose know. They

Buy Them for Style

and consider the 6 months' wear merely an extra advantage. Could any but the best in a product gain such an overwhelming preference?

We are making a wonderful hose in Holeproof. Walk in them, dance in them, play tennis or golf in them.



Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Every stitch is guaranteed for six months; not just heels and toes. Here are hose that will stand the most strenuous sports. We even guarantee, for men and women, three pairs of silk Holeproof Hose for three months.

Silk From Japan

We could buy common silk for Holeproof. But we send to the North of Japan for ours, for there it is grown as it is nowhere else.

74c Cotton Yarn

We could buy ordinary cotton yarn for as low as thirty-two cents per pound. Yet we pay an average of seventy-four cents. Our inspection department alone costs us \$60,000 a year.

For the past thirteen years, since Holeproof were first made, 95 per cent have outlasted the guarantee. The above figures refer to Holeproof as made in the States and Canada. Try it—buy six pairs of Holeproof today. See how they are wearing six months from today.

Sold in Your Town

The genuine Holeproof are sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request, or ship direct where there's no dealer near, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance. Six pairs of cotton hose guaranteed six months, for men, cost \$1.50 to \$3 per box; for women and children \$2 to \$3 per box; 3 pairs for children, \$1 per box, three pairs guaranteed three months. Several weights; all sizes and colors. Three pairs of silk Holeproof guaranteed three months, for men and women, cost \$2 a box for men, and \$3 a box for women. All colors. Medium Cashmere Socks for Men, 6 pairs \$2—fine Cashmere 6 pairs \$3. Women's fine Cashmere Stockings, 6 pairs \$3. 6 pairs of Cashmere are guaranteed six months. Write for free book, telling all about Holeproof.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.
345 Bond Street, LONDON, CANADA (445)

A Vital Question

What would you pay for your fence, if it were not for The Sarnia Fence Company and its Direct From Factory to Farm Method of Selling Wire Fence?

4,000,000 rods of Sarnia Fence have been sold direct to the farmers of Canada this year. If you are not a supporter of our direct policy you should be. Mail us a card today and we will tell you why.

THE SARNIA FENCE CO., LIMITED
SARNIA :: CANADA

BEAVER LUMBER CO. LTD.

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING. HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Needs of the Household

It matters not what you want—Eaton's can supply it. So complete are the lines Eaton's carry, and so perfect our Mail Order system of delivery, that every item of household needs can be furnished instantly. For this reason everybody is interested—you are interested—in Eaton advertising, whether it be of the newspaper or catalogue variety. Our new Fall and Winter Catalogue of 1913-1914 has just been issued. Have you received your copy? If not, write us direct and one will be forwarded to you free of charge. You cannot afford to be without it, for its pages are replete with offerings of exceptional value in household needs. Bulk your orders—freight rates on 100 pounds are the same as any fraction thereof. It will thus be to your advantage, in making Mail Order purchases, to run your order up to at least 100 pounds. This can be done easily by filling in with groceries and other household needs. See our catalogue.

Your copy of our Fall and Winter Catalogue has now been mailed—

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

If you do not receive it during the next few days, write us direct

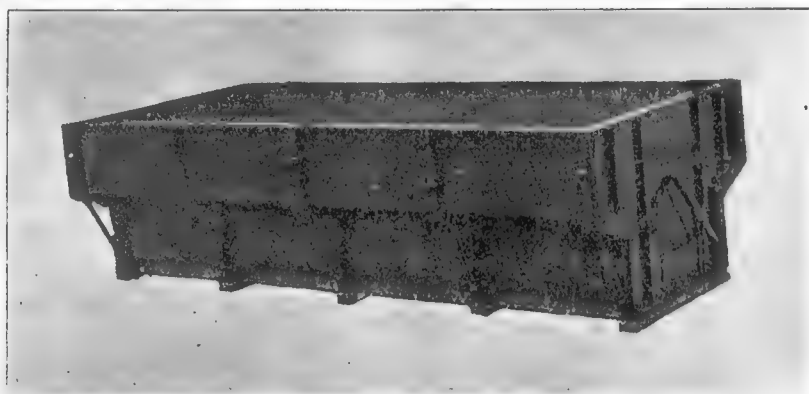
A Clean House

Shake the Sunshine Furnace and all the dust goes up the smoke pipe through the dust flue. Result: a clean house.

Our local agent will tell you all about this, and many other "Sunshine" advantages. Send for free booklet

**McClary's
Sunshine
Furnace**

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg,
Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton,
Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton. 541A



The Strongest **FLAX-TIGHT GRAIN TANK** made, with Self-Locking Gate. Sold direct to you. The prices f.o.b. your station are:
125 Bushel Capacity \$30.00
150 Bushel Capacity \$31.00

These prices are for Cash with Order. Only best kiln dried lumber used. Our Grain Tanks are Guaranteed. Manufactured and sold only by

The Farmers' Machine Company Limited
WATROUS :: SASK.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

flax straw. It was wound neat and tidy, just as manilla twine is wound.

It was rather woolly looking; in fact, I remarked to the dealer, "That stuff looks rotten." "All right," he said, "if you can break it with your hands I'll give you five dollars." I never saw manilla twine that I could not break, and I tried the flax twine, but I did not get the five dollars.

Now I have great hope that in the near future we shall be using twine grown on our own farms, and I am glad the executive have taken the matter up. I bought Plymouth twine last year for nine cents; this year I paid twelve cents for the same twine.

Allow me here to commend The Guide on the splendid work it is doing for the Western farmers and to ask you to accept the cordial thanks of one who is a good many dollars ahead and a good deal wiser, owing to the existence of The Guide.

D. S. McLEOD.

Goodlands, Man.

DOES FARMING PAY?

The following letter, written by John Evans, of Nutana, appeared in a recent issue of the Saskatoon Phoenix:—

Sir:—What with Mr. Horne Payne and the Hon. Geo. Langley in the old country you seem to be having about all you can do at present to disprove their statements. To me as a farmer, it is indeed amusing that when you fail to contradict Mr. Langley's statement when he says that the tariff is driving farmers off the land, you should trot out the old scrape-goat that the lords of finance have so often used, viz: Slipshod methods or mining the farm. It is also strange, Mr. Editor, that men who sit in real estate offices, banks and newspaper sanctums are the only ones who know anything about farming and its problems. These are the kind of men along with railway and immigration officers who furnish the papers of Canada with crop reports.

The Dominion government, as well as all provincial governments, seem to have been legislating only with a view to building cities. To such an extent has this been done that putting together the statements of the two gentlemen mentioned above, the whole makes one great truth.

The tariff is driving men off the farms, and to such an extent has the tariff created unnatural conditions in the country that at last it has come to the point where the cities feel the burden as well as the farmer.

Is not this the reason, Mr. Editor, why you are so much concerned about farming at present as per The Phoenix, July 1? While the land was new and in its virgin fertility, the farmer had a chance to put off the evil day, but the cities of the West have nothing to fall back upon but manufacturing. But with the high cost of living cities situated on the prairies cannot even hope for anything more than a flour mill. Even a milling company has to be tempted by large bonuses. The high cost of living is part of the unnatural conditions created by a tariff made in the interest of a few manufacturers only. These few have the power to say whether any manufactories shall be established in the West or not.

As far as the West is concerned, the race has been to build cities. This has been done as far as population is concerned. The people of these cities up to the present have been able to exist, and some even to get rich by trading in town lots that have been advertised and misrepresented by unscrupulous wild cat speculators. It is about time that the farmers of Canada were admitted to the rights of full citizenship and that agriculture had a square deal with the rest of the industries. Then everything would find its level and nobody would be afraid of the truth spoken by Geo. Langley or any one else.

Canada is a country that has all the sources of wealth that can be desired, but these must not be cornered by a special privileged few. Mr. Horne Payne's and Hon. Geo. Langley's statements will no doubt hinder immigration to some extent, but they will only partly counteract the deceptive advertising the press of Canada has lately displayed.

JOHN EVANS.

Nutana, July 8, 1913.

To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know.—Horace Walpole.

History of Co-operation

Continued from Page 7

"The Glasgow Eastern Co-operative Society's history is more or less bound up with the early attempts at co-operation in Glasgow, at least in its initial stage. It will be remembered that the second Glasgow Co-operative Society came to grief in 1864. It will also be in the reader's mind that that society had opened branches all over the city. When the crash came, the members in the Parkhead district took over the branch which the Glasgow Society had planted in their midst. This Society, called the Parkhead Co-operative Society, was carried on successfully for many years, being finally amalgamated and merged in the present Glasgow Eastern. In passing, it may be said that the Cranstonhill branch of the Glasgow Society was treated in the same way by the members in the Anderston district, and was known for some years as the Anderston Co-operative Society. This little effort succumbed in 1879. Of course, the failure of the Glasgow Society told heavily against co-operation for many a day. But there were a few of the members who had learned to prize the principles of the movement, although some of them had lost pretty heavily in the late disaster; they had been discouraged, but not defeated. Those of them who resided in the Calton and Bridgeton districts had come to the conclusion that if a co-operative society was carefully and properly managed, the members must be greatly benefited.

Small Beginnings

"They began very cautiously. A pound of tobacco, a load of meal, and a cheese was the first experiment, and the articles were divided among the subscribers, it is said, in many an out-of-the-way place. In 1865 they were in a position to rent a back kitchen in Struthers Street. This was their first place of business; and anyone looking at their grand and imposing premises to-day would scarcely believe that these buildings were the successors of the humble back kitchen.

"The committee kept the kitchen open a few nights in the week, and they themselves performed the duties of salesmen. There were only eighteen members the first quarter, and some of them were easily served, judging from the exceedingly small sales. The first week's sales amounted to £2 9s. 1½d., the second week's fell to £1 4s., and the third week's rose to £3 17s. 6d. After that they seemed to grow, and the first quarter-end showed that sales had been effected to the amount of £101 5s. 1½d. This was truly a humble beginning; but the leaders were grateful, and they were able to declare a dividend of eightpence per pound.

"For two years this cautious committee continued the uphill fight, selling the goods in the back kitchen two or three evenings in the week, and giving their attention to buying and administration

on the other evenings. No salary, no hope of reward beyond that of making the society a success. It was a struggle, but they felt they were succeeding, and that was everything to them. At length in 1867, the kitchen was discarded, and a tiny shop was taken in Clyde Street, Calton. Although the business was growing, they would not yet risk the employment of a shopman; but continued to attend to the customers, only opening the shop in the evenings.

"If we take the sales by the year, the first year's were £524 10s. 4d.; the second, £794 7s. 9½d.; and the third, £629 15s. The average dividend had been about ninepence per pound. Not much to boast of, after three years' unremitting toil. But this committee was not going to be beaten. They lauded the benefits of the store by day in their workshops and factories, and at night they worked hard to please the customers. At length they saw their way to open the shop in the daytime, a girl being put in charge at ten shillings per week. It is not to be supposed that these amateur shopmen merely sold groceries; from the very start they dealt in drapery as well. It is strange to-day to read that when the little shop required papering, they bought some pieces of wall-paper, and some of the members were commandeered to place it on the walls.

"It was not till 1868, although they had been in business for three years before, that we find the rules were registered. It was also in this year that the Wholesale Society was formed, and the Eastern was amongst its most earnest supporters and among its first customers. In 1871 they became a member of the United Co-operative Baking Society. By this time the tiny shop had to be given up, and a larger shop was opened in M'Kechie street. They also joined with the other city societies at this time in forming the United Drapery Society, which was established in Argyle street. Another step forward was the resolution to grant a weekly half-holiday to the store-keeper, and to grant bonus on the wages of the same person.

"After six years' work, the sales for the twenty-fourth quarter amounted to £412, and the profit allowed of a dividend of 1s. 3d. per pound. They had still only one employee, the committee being yet willing to lend a hand.

"There are some curious entries in the minutes at this time. 'A letter was read from a member, intimating his withdrawal from the society, and agreeing to take the amount of his capital in goods.' Another is, 'that the secretary be instructed to write to the Wholesale Society to know the reason why his letter about the rise in carvie was not answered.' Another: 'It was duly moved and seconded that we try three tins of New Zealand beef.' Still, they were going forward. Some of the members in the London Road district were demanding a branch in their neighborhood; and this not being granted, the dissatisfied members started a society of their own, and thus London Road Co-operative Society came into existence.

"The starting of a butchermeat department in 1873 was only partially successful for a time; but even this department was mastered by the Eastern men. Coal was added in due time. A grocery branch was opened in Graham street, the first week's sales amounting to £12, being largely a deduction from the existing shop. Ten years after this society started (in 1875) the membership was only 130. The sales for that year were £4,772, and the profit yielded 1s. 5½d. per pound on purchases.

Educational Work

"An educational committee was formed, and a room was rented for the purpose of giving the members an opportunity of meeting in the evenings to hear papers read occasionally. On the other evenings it was used as a reading-room; and an effort was made to begin a library. This was in 1876, and speaks well for the intentions and character of these early educationists.

"The following year, through the failure of the United Drapery Society, the Glasgow Eastern lost £59 10s. 1d. The stock of the Drapery Society when its end came, was divided among the shareholding societies, and the portion fall-

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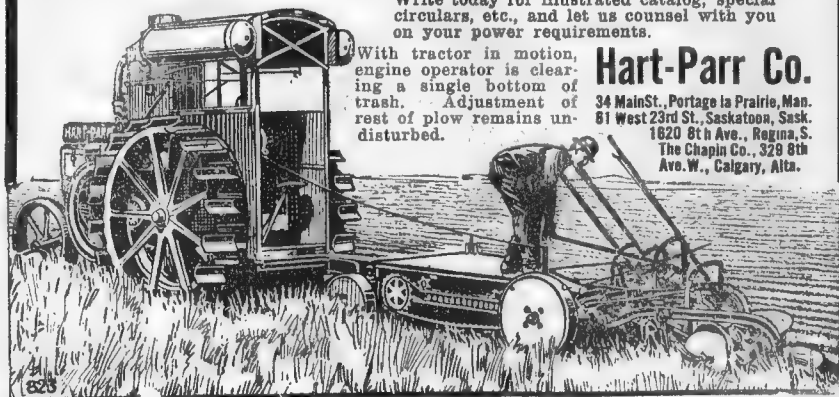
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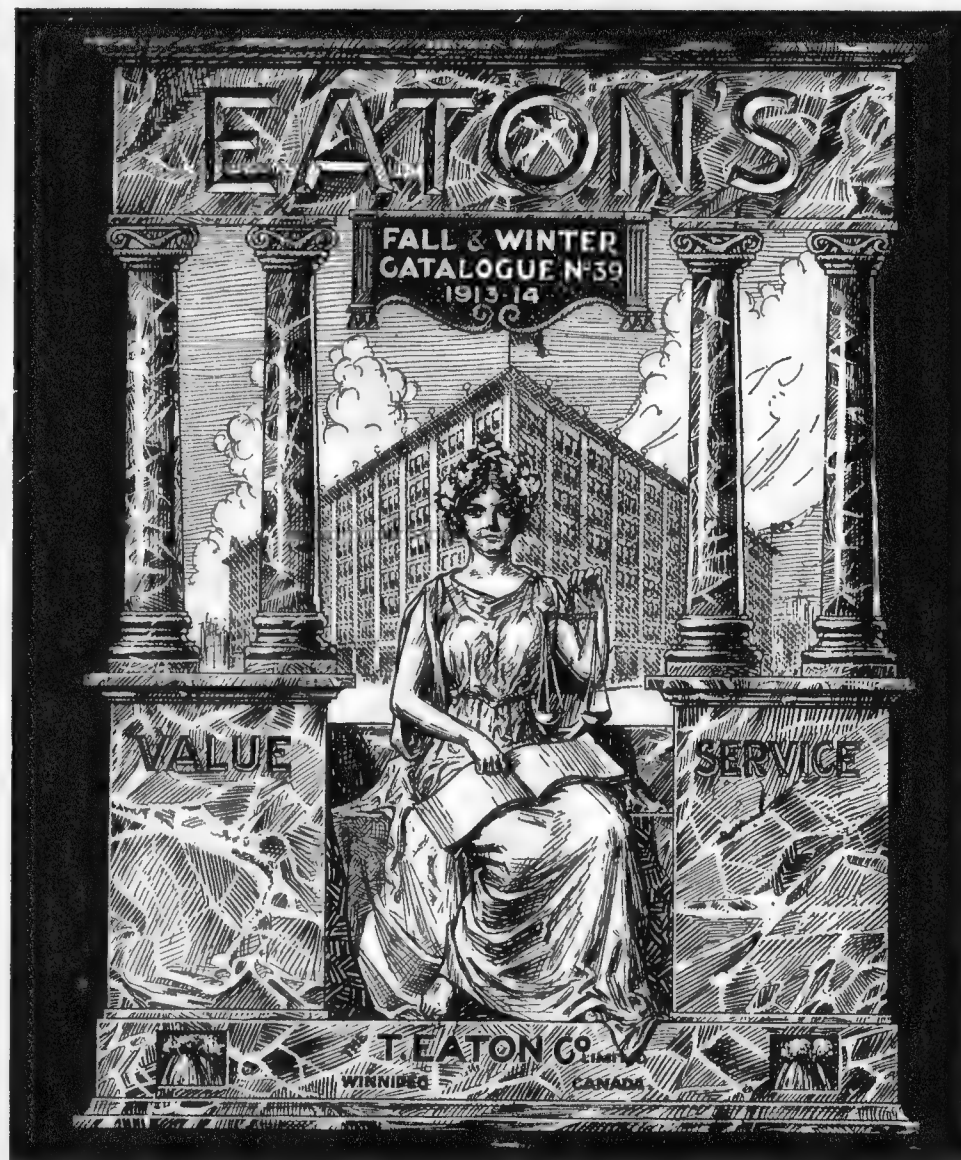
Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains—

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| 10 Sheets Weeks' Record Forms | 2 Sheets Standard Journal |
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T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

ing to the Eastern was sold off in the education room by two members of committee.

"Another small society, called 'The Bloomvale,' whose premises were in Crownpoint Road, was near the vanishing point in 1878, and it was thought wise by the Eastern to take it over, thus averting a co-operative failure. There were only thirty or forty members attached to the Bloomvale Society but some of them were enthusiastic co-operators, who soon became valuable members in the Glasgow Eastern.

"The Eastern was rapidly becoming popular. Another branch was opened, and boots and shoes were added to the growing business, although this latter department could only be accommodated in a room and kitchen, which was fitted up for the purpose. Other three branches were added in 1887-88. In the latter year, to support the Scottish Farming Association, the first co-operative dairy in Glasgow was opened in the Gallowgate. Before the end of 1892 other five branches had been added, and ground secured for the purpose of erecting central premises. In 1893, these handsome buildings were dedicated to co-operative purposes, the total cost, including ground, being £7,500. Still the business extended and the minds of the committee kept pace with it. Stables, cold storage, a packing department, and offices, with all the necessary plant, were added in rapid succession, at a cost of £17,000. It reads like a romance. Twenty-six years ago this society had only one miserably small room, open a few nights a week, for transacting its little business. Now the district seems to be rapidly becoming their property—almost every street bears witness to their growing power and their great possessions. The history of Parkhead and Westmuir Society (1831) has been already given. Reference has also been made to Parkhead Society, which was saved out of the wreck of the Glasgow Society. About the year 1885 these two Parkhead societies became one, and for years was recognized as Parkhead Society. In 1901 an amalgamation took place, and the old society of 1831, and the remnant of the old Glasgow Society known

as Parkhead Society, thus became merged in the Glasgow Eastern Society. Thus, today these ancient and modern societies work harmoniously and successfully together in carrying out the principles that fired the enthusiasm of the weavers of Parkhead and Westmuir eighty years ago.

"The business activities of the Glasgow Eastern Society cover a large area in the east end of the city, and its capital, membership, and trade still increase, while its usefulness and advantages are greatly appreciated by an ever-growing number of co-operators. From all this success it will be seen that the old Glasgow Society, although regarded as having been recklessly managed, still, in its disaster was planted the seed that has given us the Glasgow Eastern. Its lending library, its reading-room, its classes, and its guilds all speak of intelligent administration. Mr. Robert Baird, who was first appointed secretary in 1876, still (1910) gives of his best to the Glasgow Eastern."

While the co-operators of Glasgow were overcoming their difficulties and proving the practical benefits of co-operation, other societies were springing up on every hand, not only in Scotland, but in England, Ireland and Wales. In the year 1900, 2,174 societies made their returns to the government and reported a membership of 1,886,252. Their capital was £36,167,081; their sales for the year, £81,020,428; and their profits, £8,177,822, of which £65,699 was devoted to education. In the next ten years the membership and capital increased by over 50 per cent. and the sales by 46 per cent. In 1910 the societies making returns in the United Kingdom numbered 3,129; the membership was 2,894,586; the capital, £56,670,074; the sales, £118,448,910, and the profits, £11,250,718, of which £87,432 was devoted to education. Thus, from small beginnings the co-operative movement in Britain has grown into a gigantic business institution. Will its history be duplicated and surpassed in Canada? We shall see.

Never make your life to consist in one thing, and yet seek progress in another.—Epictetus.



Endurance Counts Most

WHEN your sheds are full of machines and one or two are crowded out into the open, which is it that invariably stands

outside, with the sun and the wind beating on it every day, drying and warping the wood, or with rain rusting the iron? It's the wagon. Other machines are stored away, but the wagon works the year around, is always under the strain of heavy burdens, always getting rough treatment. It can't stand the strain of such a life for many years unless, like I H C wagons—

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it has built into it the utmost of endurance, toughness, and sturdiness. I H C wagons are built of wood of very best quality, every bit as good as they look. Examine them closely; you find no cross-grained, knotty, split, or faulty timber. Every stick, oak and hickory for the wheels, yellow or bay poplar for box sides and long leaf yellow pine for bottoms, is selected from first grade lumber and carefully inspected. Every stick is toughened and seasoned by two or three years of air-drying. No brittle kiln-dried lumber is used.

All steel and iron parts are chosen with the same end in view—greatest durability and longest life. Experts test and verify every part. Before the wagon is ready for you it must pass many thorough inspections. The timber, metal, shaping and fitting, painting, every detail down to every brace and bolt, must be just right.

Buy one now, watch its steady service on your farm, and mark this—your future reliance will be on the I H C wagon. That future order is our ultimate aim. Ask the I H C local agent to show you the I H C wagon best suited to your needs. Get catalogues from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

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Please mention The Guide when writing to Advertisers

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
August 12.....	89½	87½	92½
August 13.....	90	88	93½
August 14.....	90	88½	94
August 15.....	90	88	94
August 16.....	90	88	94
August 17.....	90	88	94
August 18.....	90	88	94
Oats—			
August 12.....	37	36½	39½
August 13.....	37	36	39½
August 14.....	37	35½	39½
August 15.....	37	36	40
August 16.....	37	36	40
August 17.....	37	36	40
August 18.....	37	36	40
Flax—			
August 12.....	134½	132½	137½
August 13.....	137	135	139½
August 14.....	140	139	139½
August 15.....	139	138	139½
August 16.....	139	138	139½
August 17.....	138	137	139½
August 18.....	138	137	139½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES
(Sample Market, August 16)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10 cars.....	\$0.89½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,200 bu., to arrive.....	89½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	88
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	88½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car smut, new.....	86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	87½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	85½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	86
No. grade wheat, 1 car.....	85½
No. grade wheat, 1 car.....	86
No. grade wheat, 1 car.....	86
No. grade wheat, 2 cars.....	85½
No. grade wheat, 2 cars, tough.....	85½
No. grade wheat, 1 car, heating.....	79
No. grade wheat, part car.....	86
No. grade wheat, 1 car.....	75
No. grade wheat, 1 car, frost.....	72
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car.....	87½
No. 2 feed wheat, 3 cars.....	85½
No. 2 feed wheat, 1 car.....	88
No. grade oats, 1 car, wheatey.....	37½
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars.....	41
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars.....	40
No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	38½
No. grade oats, 1 car.....	37
No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	39½
No. 4 white oats, 5 cars.....	39½
No. grade oats, 1 car, sample.....	39
No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	40
Sample oats, 1 car.....	39½
Sample oats, 1 car.....	41
No. grade oats, 1 car.....	37½
No. 2 white oats, 1 car.....	41
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars, to arrive.....	41½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car.....	63
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, old.....	59
No. 4 barley, 1 car, new.....	63
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, old.....	57
Sample barley, 1 car.....	64½
Sample barley, 3 cars.....	60
No. grade barley, 1 car.....	57
Sample barley, 1 car.....	66
Sample barley, 1 car, to arrive.....	64
Sample barley, 1 car, to arrive.....	60
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	64½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	64
No. grade barley, 1 car, bin burnt.....	57
No. grade barley, 1 car, oaty.....	55
Sample barley, 1 car.....	61
Sample barley, 1 car, new.....	65
No. grade barley, 1 car, heating.....	54
Screenings, 1 car, per ton.....	10.00
Screenings, 1 car, per ton.....	11.00
No. 1 flax, 2 cars.....	1.54
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage.....	1.11
No. 1 flax, 1 car.....	1.53

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Wheat—	1913	1912
1 Hard.....	3,552.10	931.00
1 Nor.....	117,244.00	52,630.40
2 Nor.....	209,605.00	238,803.10
3 Nor.....	503,382.10	268,099.50
No. 4.....	196,285.00	277,760.20
Others.....	645,492.06	295,617.40
This week.....	1,875,560.26	
Last week.....	2,289,249.00	
Decrease.....	613,688.74	
Oats—		
1 C.W.....	10,985.00	33,283.04
2 C.W.....	2,059,131.00	287,472.53
3 C.W.....	186,470.00	91,071.09
Ex. 1 Fd.....	151,451.00	321,957.16
Others.....	238,001.20	131,075.32
This week.....	2,596,698.20	
Last week.....	3,090,374.26	
Decrease.....	493,676.06	

Barley—1913	Flaxseed—1913
1 C.W.....	126,802.00
2 C.W.....	179,922.00
3 C.W.....	62,593.00
Ex. 1 Fd.....	24,728.00
Others.....	41,153.44
This week.....	435,498.44
Last week.....	460,129.48
Decrease.....	24,631.02
Last year's total.....	457,327.00

Shipments	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913 (lake).....	837,490	778,999	75,671	669,641
(rail).....	85,244	20,867	1,032	658
1912.....	842,947	519,533	24,192	62,400

LIVERPOOL MARKET
Liverpool, Aug. 16, 1913.

	Spot	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1.....	\$1.12½	\$1.12½	\$1.12½
Manitoba No. 2.....	1.08½	1.08½	1.08½
Manitoba No. 3.....	1.04½	1.04½	1.04½
Duluth No. 1.....	1.05½	1.05½	1.05½
Duluth, New 2 Red Winter.....	1.04	1.04	1.04
Australian.....	1.14½	1.14½	1.14½
Rosaf (New).....	1.07	1.07	1.07

	Futures Firm	Antwerp
October, Manitoba's.....	1.04½	1.04½
December, Manitoba's.....	1.05	1.04½

	August—Danubian	Holiday	Holiday
August—Kansas.....	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday

	Flax Markets	Holiday	Holiday
Antwerp—Aug.—Sept.....	1.58½	1.58½	1.58½
London—Aug.—Sept.....	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
London—Aug.—Sept.—Calcutta.....	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
Hull—Spot.....	1.58½	1.58½	1.58½
Hull—Plate—Aug.—Sept.....	1.58½	1.58½	1.58½

Note—Basis of exchange for wheat is 4.80 2-3. Basis of exchange for flax, 4.86; and all on basis of pure—Winnipeg Free Press.

Wheat closed ½ to ¾ higher. Wheat steady on American cables, shorts covering. Later there was a further advance with the undertone firm.

Private reports from Winnipeg express fears of severe damage from the cyclonic storm.

There was an improved demand for spot, and offers of American winter firm. Private reports are to effect that weather in Europe is unfavorable, and advices from France regarding the crop are bullish. The pronounced strength in corn had its effect. Market closed firm. The effect of heavy American shipments, as shown by Bradstreet, was discounted.

EDMONTON LIVE STOCK

Edmonton, Aug. 16.—The Swift Canadian Co. will pay the following prices to August 16, weighed off cars at Edmonton:

Classification on hogs—Choice quality hogs, 150 to 250 lbs., 8½c.; sows, 400 to 500 lbs., dock, 1c.; sows, 500 and up, dock, 2c.; stags, 300 to 400, dock, 2c.; stags, 400 and up, dock, 3c.; piggy sows, 200 to 300, dock, 2c.; light hogs, 125 and down, 1c.

Cattle—Good fat steers, 1200 lb. and up; must be choice, 6½ to 6¾; good fat steers, 1000 to 1200, 5½ to 6; good fat steers, 900 to 1000, 5 to 5½; good fat heifers, 1050 and up, 5 to 5½; good fat cows, 1000 and up, 4½ to 5; medium fat cows, 900 to 1050, 4 to 4½; good fat bulls and stags, 5½ to 6.

Oxen—Choice fat oxen, 4½ to 4¾; fair to good, 4 to 4½; common oxen, 3 to 3½.

Calves—Choice calves, 150 to 200 lbs., 7½ to 8; choice calves, 250 and up, 6 to 6½.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, 4½ to 5; choice lambs, 6 to 6½.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Aug. 16.—With a return of the warm weather, trade at Birkenhead is weaker, small choice cattle maintain their price, but rougher and heavier sorts are down in value. Quotations are being 13½ to 14½ cents per pound:

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Demand for hogs today was slow and only a few of the light sorts commanded steady prices. A heavy left-over stock made other grades sag. Cattle quotations held up owing to belief that the country was facing a serious shortage in the supply. There were but a few loads of sheep and lambs on the market and all were readily cleared.

Cattle, receipts 200; market steady; heaves, \$7.00 to \$9.00; Texas steers, \$6.75 to \$7.70; western steers, \$6.20 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.45 to \$7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.60 to \$8.30; calves, \$8.00 to \$11.00.

Hogs, receipts 10,000; best grades steady; others 5 cents lower; bulk of sales, \$7.75 to \$8.50; light, \$8.35 to \$8.90; mixed, \$7.60 to \$8.82; heavy, \$7.30 to \$8.50; rough, \$7.80 to \$7.55; pigs, \$4.25 to \$8.00.

Sheep, receipts 2,000; market steady; native, \$3.70 to \$4.75; western, \$4.00 to \$4.65; yearlings, \$4.85 to \$5.75; lambs, native, \$5.25 to \$7.50; western, \$5.75 to \$7.50.

Winnipeg Live Stock
Stockyard Receipts

For the past week the supplies received at the Winnipeg yards were 899 cattle, 94 calves, 6,081 hogs and 1,083 sheep, as compared with the previous week's showing of 1,434 cattle, 80 calves, 4,301 hogs and 878 sheep. For the corresponding week last year the receipts were 1,720 cattle, 1,591 hogs and 930 sheep.

Cattle

Another slow and draggy week pulled down prices to a new low record. The best quotations now are \$5.50 to \$5.75 for the best butcher steers, the better grades having suffered most in the decline. Cattle are selling at \$5.50 nowadays which would have fetched 7 cents about four weeks ago. One factor in the slow trade is the lessened beef consumption during the very hot weather. Many of the offerings are in poor flesh and would be better left in the country to fatten up. Good butchers are selling \$5.00 to \$5.25. Bulls have declined 25 cents during the week. Stockers and feeders

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, August 16, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat.....	\$0.94½	\$0.90½
2 Nor. wheat.....	93	88½
3 Nor. wheat.....	88½	86
No grade.....		72-88½
3 White oats.....	34½	41½
Barley.....	41-45½	51-66
Flax, No. 1.....	1.37	1.53
Futures—		
October wheat.....	90½ (Sept.)	87½
December wheat.....	88½	91
May wheat.....	94	96½
Beef Cattle, top.....	\$5.75	\$9.00
Hogs, top.....	9.25	8.90
Sheep, yearlings.....	6.00	5.75

are \$5.00 to \$5.25 for the best, and \$4.25 to \$4.75 for the light ones. Although nothing very choice has shown up the last few days, there were enough fair killing cattle to supply local demands. The outlook is not promising for a while, prices probably remaining low. Veals are \$7.50 to \$8.25.

Hogs

A big supply of hogs came in during the week, but the demand kept up pretty well and prices held steady. The choice hogs are still worth \$9.25, but there is likely to be deeper cuts on roughs and heavies. Some of the packers want a discount of 2 cents per pound on roughs and heavies, and a straight 5 cents for stags.

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lamb prices remain about the same. Choice sheep are \$5.50 to \$6.00, but best lambs have dropped from half a cent to one cent, now selling \$7.00 to \$7.50.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Butter is firm at last week's prices, 22 cents for fancy, 18 to 20 cents for No. 1 dairy and 17 to 18 cents for good round lots. Quite a fair supply is coming to hand, the recent rains having helped several districts. The demand keeps so good that dealers are not getting any surplus accumulated as they usually do at this time. It looks like a steady market at the ruling level.

Eggs

Candled eggs are steady at 22-23 cents a dozen. For strictly new laid there is a keen demand, 25 cents being easily secured. Dealers are remarking that it is a pity more country people do not ship in the real fresh eggs and get the top prices, rather than collect them less frequently and get the lower general rate.

Potatoes

New potatoes are down still again this week, now touching the 60 cent level, or an even cent a pound. Large quantities continue to seek quick disposal on the Winnipeg market, and dealers are able to get all they want at 60 cents. With the let up on account of harvesting the present supply on hand may be largely worked off, with the possibility of better prices later.

Milk and Cream

Sweet and sour cream are quoted at 30 and 25 cents per pound butter fat, respectively. Sweet milk is \$1.60 per hundred pounds. After September 1, however, this quotation will be advanced to \$2.00 per cwt. What the cream prices will be cannot be told this far in advance.

Dressed Meats

Perhaps in sympathy with the lower market in liveweight, dressed meats are weaker in price. Dressed beef is 11½ to 12 cents for choice, pork 12 to 13 cents, mutton and veal 13 to 14 cents, and fresh lamb 17 cents. Winnipeg butchers find it hard to get choice veal these days.

Hay

The local market is still badly over supplied with the new season's crop and prices have come down another dollar on wild hay. No. 1 Timothy is still worth \$14, but No. 1 Red Top is now \$9 and No. 1 Upland is \$8. Some carloads of hay have been standing on the track for about two weeks, and with more coming every day it will take some time to clean up the stacks. Shippers should try to make arrangements with local dealers before shipping, or else ship only one car at a time to be sold on commission, as they are likely to do better than by flooding the market. More farmers are making hay this year than ever before.

HIDES, WOOL TALLOW

Jobbers' prices are:—Hides—Cured hides, 12c. per lb., delivered in Winnipeg; green hides, 11c.; western branded hides, 9½ to 10c.; shearlings and lambskins, 15 to 35c. each.

Tallow—No. 1 tallow is worth 5c. to 5½c. lb.; No. 2, 4c. to 4½c., delivered to the trade. Wool—Manitoba wool is bringing 10c. to 12c. per lb. for coarse; 11c. to 13c. for medium. Seneca Root—We quote: New crop, 48c. to 50c. per lb.

Every base occupation makes one sharp in its practice and dull in every other.—Sir P. Sidney.

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from August 12 to August 18 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Aug. 12	95	93	87½	80	72½	68	60	35	34½	34½	34½	31½	45½	44½	..	..	132	128	116	..
13	95	93	88	80	72½	68	60	35	34½	34½	34½	31½	45½	44½	..	..	135	131	119	..
14	94½	93	87½	80	72½	68	60	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	45½	44½	..	..	138½	134½	122½	..
15	95	93	88	80	72½	68	60	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	45½	44½	41	41	138	133	121	..
16	94½	93	88½	80½	72½	68	60	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	45½	44	41	41	137	133	121	..
18	94½	93	88	80½	72	67½	60	35½	34½	34½	34½	31½	46	44	41	41	136	133	121	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, AUGUST 18

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.....	94½	..	106½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	22c	22c	23c
No. 2 Nor.....	93	93	104½	Choice butcher steers and	.....	6.00-6.25	.....	No. 1 dairy	18c-20c	18c-20c	20c
No. 3 Nor.....	88	..	101	heifers	5.50-5.75	5.50-6.00	5.50-5.75	Good round lots	17c-18c	17c-18c	18c-20c
No. 4 Nor.....	80	80	89	Fair to Good Butcher	.....	.....	.....	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5 Nor.....	72	72	71½	steers and heifers	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	Candled	22c-23c	22c-23c	22c
No. 6 Nor.....	67½	68	61½	Best fat cows	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.25-4.75	Potatoes			
Feed	60	60	58½	Medium cows	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.00	New, per bushel	60c	75c	75c-80c
Cash Oats				Common cows	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	35½	34½	40	Best bulls	4.00-4.25	4.25-4.50	3.75-4.00	Sweet cream (per lb. but- ter fat)	30c	30c	27c
Cash Barley				Medium and Com'n bulls	3.50-3.75	3.75-4.00	2.75-3.25	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. but- ter fat)	25c	27c	24c
No. 3	46	45½	50	Choice veal calves	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	6.75-7.25	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs)	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$1.50
Cash Flax				Heavy calves	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.50	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	136	128½	170	Best milkers and spring- ers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$60-\$75	\$50-\$65	No. 1 Red Top	\$9	\$10	\$13
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and spring ers (each)	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50	\$30-\$40	No. 1 Upland	\$8	\$9	\$12-\$15
October	90½	90½	92½	Hogs				No. 1 Timothy	\$14	\$14	\$16-\$18
December	88½	87½	89½	Choice hogs	\$9.25	\$9.25	8.75-9.00				
May	93½	93½	..	Heavy sows	7.00-7.60	7.00-8.00	5.00-6.50				
Oat Futures				Stags	5.00-5.50	5.00-6.00	4.00-4.50				
October	87½	87	85	Sheep and Lambs							
December	86	86	..	Choice lambs (per lb) ..	7.00-7.50	8c	6.50-7.00				
May	40½	39½	..	Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	\$5.00				
Flax Futures											
October	138½	129½	160								
December	137½	126½	..								

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After investigation, we believe every advertiser on this page to be reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER WANTED — WE WANT 1,000 dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COMPANY, Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. Quick returns. 23tf

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

A CARLOAD OF YOUNG SHORTHORN grade females. Registered Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Farm near station. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 34tf

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE—1 BOAR, 1 sow, 4 months old. Safe delivery guaranteed. B. Farmer, Waterfield, Sask. 34-2

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: BERK- shires—Large March litters from prize winners in East and West. April litter, Ontario bred by Toronto Champion bear. Pairs and trios not akin. A yearling show boar, litter-brother to my first-prize sow last Brandon Winter Fair. Shorthorns—six choice young bulls, richly bred for milk and beef. Leicester sheep—champions over all. Everything priced right. money back, return charges paid, if not satisfied. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE—COLE- man and Son, Redvers, Sask. 30-6

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK. — Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18tf

SUTTER BROS., REDVERS, SASK., BREED- ers of Pure-bred Yorkshire Swine. 28-13

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOGS—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 34-7

MISCELLANEOUS

MILLING OATS WANTED — HIGHEST price paid. Send sample. No delay. Drying plant in connection. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Biefait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34tf

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL- lions, one, two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire pigs, May farrow. Some splendid Oxford Down rams, shearlings and lambs. Stations Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 31tf

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To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully.

W. L. DE CLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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350 EWES FOR SALE AT \$6 EACH, ALSO 6 Shropshire Rams. Apply W. Brazil, Sr., Nakamun P.O., near Sion, Alta. 33-3

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FOR SALE—30 H.P. AVERY UNDER- mounted Traction Engine. 22 H.P. Buffalo Pitts Traction Engine. 36-62 Avery Separator, Hart Wing Carriers and all attachments. 36-58 J. I. Case Steel Separator, complete, only run part of one season. The above will be sold cheap to wind up an estate. For further particulars apply A. W. Fleming, Oshon, Alta. 32-4

FOR SALE—SMALL THRESHING MA- chine in good running order, fifteen H.P. International portable gasoline engine, 18x36 inch Case steel separator, high bagger, wind stacker, and self feeder. Cost \$2,020. Will sell for \$1,800, F.O.B. Togo, Sask. R. Kennedy, Bruce, Alta. 33-2

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SITUATION WANTED BY FIRST CLASS Gasoline Engineer. Will do all repairing. References. S. Meiklejohn, Wilkie, Sask. 33-2

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MONEY-MAKING FARM—188 ACRES, 12 cows, machinery. The dairy farms of Delaware County, N.Y., earn \$4,800,000 yearly; this is one of them, and a good one, too; spring and brook-watered pasture for 20 cows, smooth, fertile fields, easily worked; 800 cords wood; 100 barrels apples in season; 2-story, 7-room house, spring water, big barn, other buildings; near neighbors, school; owner unable to care for it longer, must retire. If taken now he includes 12 cows, brood sow, 5 sheep, machinery and tools. \$3,500 takes all, \$1,400 down and easy terms; this farm will pay for itself in two years. Read all about it and traveling directions to see it and scores of other bargains throughout 13 states, page 33, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 36," write today for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 3201, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. Established 1900.

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FENCE POSTS

LARGE SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS— Write for prices. F. J. Bossey, Solsqua, B.C. 34-10

ROUND CEDAR POSTS. BIG SAVING.— Write D. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 31-6

SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE in car lots. O. May, Malakwa, B.C. 33-6

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ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20tf

BIBLE STUDY

BIBLE STUDENTS CAN HARMONIZE THE Scriptures by reading our booklet "About Hell," based on the latest authorities, with other helpful literature. Price Ten Cents. Free, on request, to the poor.—International Bible Students' Assn., 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 30-13

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A special trade all the year round enables us to give top prices, so ship direct to us at once and save the expense of feeding till the fall. By shipping them alive you save the trouble of dressing. We offer the following top prices:—

LIVE SPRING CHICKEN . . . Per lb. 17c	Turkeys Per lb. 17c
Live Hens " 13c	Ducks Best market prices
Old Roosters " 11c	Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg.

NEW POTATOES.—We can handle all your New Potatoes. No shipment too large or too small. We guarantee current market price. Market is dropping daily, so it will be to your distinct advantage to ship early and obtain good returns.

Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods. Let us know how many you have to ship and we will forward crates. Shipments can be sent Express Collect and we will deduct the amount from cheque. All live poultry must be shipped by express.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 108 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

WHEAT ON FREE LIST

Washington, D.C., Aug. 14.—The Democratic amendment, putting wheat on the free list and striking out the 10c. per bushel tariff rate, fixed by the house Democrats, was adopted by the Senate today by a vote of 37 to 32.

HOSPITAL ELEVATORS' RULES

The board of grain commissioners for Canada has issued a bulletin of rules and regulations covering all elevators operating under the Grain Act as 'hospital elevators.'

These rules and regulations state that all elevators for drying and treating grain must be authorized by the board and must take out a license and furnish a bond to whatever amount the board determines. All grain shipped out from a "hospital elevator" shall be inspected and graded, and the grade given it will not be subject to change.

When any grain shipped from any elevator is being systematically reduced in quality below the general average of grain of similar grades in the bins of terminal elevators, the chief inspector will instruct the inspection officers that no such grain be allowed to pass inspection save on a lower grade. The inspectors are instructed to keep careful watch on all grain received into terminal elevators and in case the above regulation is being violated the chief inspector is to take action accordingly.

No grain that has been subjected to scouring or treatment by the use of lime or sulphur will be graded higher than No. 3.

Penalty for Violation

No grain will be allowed to be returned to any elevator after being once shipped out without the consent of the chief grain inspector. Any violation of this regulation will be liable to a penalty not to exceed \$50.

No grain samples will be allowed to be taken from any Eastern bound car until the car has been billed for shipment by the railroad company.

"Hospital elevators" are prohibited from taking into their elevators No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern wheat, and all such elevators must have official weighing in and weighing out.

ARMAMENTS WILL GOAD TO REVOLUTION

London, August 14.—Right Hon. David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, in the House of Commons yesterday predicted 'revolution if the nations of Europe don't cease their terrible expenditure on progressive increases of armament. The chancellor of the exchequer, speaking on the British finance bill, said: "Every country in the world for the moment is somehow or other being lured out to expenditure, and there is no leader of public opinion in any country who has the courage to stand up and say to the people responsible for the expenditure that it is time to stop. I feel confident that if we go on in this way, things will end in some great disaster."

"The inevitable outcome of this expenditure that a state of things would be provided that will goad the people into something that will be a sort of revolutionary process. Whoever may be primarily responsible for the expenditure on armaments, we have got to face the fact that all countries are expending heavily, and until there is a complete understanding among nations and complete co-operation, we cannot stop it. One country alone does not dare stop."

"I am not at all sure but that if we had international co-operation we might do something, especially after the events of the last year, which are fresh in the minds of the people, showing what a horrible thing war can be, and how ruinous it is to the commercial, industrial and social life. Unless it is done, nothing is in front of us but continued expenditure, which, of course, means increased taxation. "It is this sort of mad humor which

is eating up the vitality of nations and creating an atmosphere in which the people cannot judge the situation rationally. The result is a mutual suspicion which can end only in terrible disaster."

AN ENGLISHMAN RILED

(From the Toronto World)

An English-Canadian, well known in Toronto, said yesterday: "What is it that makes my countrymen when they come to Canada on visits, during which they are treated with high consideration, address their brethren in the empire in ways that they would never dream—I had almost written dare—of adopting in their own country? The fact that they do this sort of thing, when they are obviously trying not to give offence, only throws into stronger relief the persistence of the old idea that there is something inferior about a 'colony' and about 'colonials.'"

Lord Emmott is under-secretary for the colonies, who, in an unofficial capacity, has crossed Canada with other members of the islands' parliament. Leaving Victoria he issued a statement on their behalf which contains a most delightfully unconscious piece of impertinence towards the king, which Lord Beauchamp, who addressed the Australian people as "my people," could not excel. Lord Emmott has sent us this proclamation: "Last, but by no means least, we were touched by evidence on every hand . . . of loyalty to the throne."

Who has commissioned a body of parliamentarians to speak in this way? What is the function of this band of peripatetics towards the crown that they use the exact language of majesty? There is, I believe, an old statute under which any subject who presumes to speak for the king without the express command of his majesty, is guilty of high treason, and may be hanged, drawn and quartered. When did the king commission the under secretary to go through the empire, saying he was touched by the loyalty to the throne of his equals before the throne?

Lord Emmott was unconscious of course of the subtle arrogance displayed towards his fellow-citizens. Suppose that on a pilgrimage to Land's End he had held a few meetings as he passed through Devonshire and on crossing the Cornish border had issued a statement to the press to the effect that he had been much touched by the evidence he had seen of the Devonians' loyalty to the throne—why, if he ever did so absurd a thing he would be ridiculed in every paper in the country, and would not long remain an under secretary.

Many years ago I heard a libel case tried in an English court and the judge made it clear that to publish a statement to the effect that a certain lady was faithful to her husband was libellous because it contained the subtle insinuation that she might be something else. What is it, I wonder again that makes Englishmen talk in this way in this part of the empire, when they would not dare either in their relation to the king or in their relation to their fellow-subjects to assume such airs in an English country?

In this case the conditions are particularly amusing because there are a couple of Canadian-born M.P.'s in the Emmott party. Is it not too funny for words that native Canadians should receive a solemn assurance that Hamar Greenwood, who led a revolt at Toronto University, and Donald MacMaster, who flitted around the corridors at Ottawa, are "touched by the evidence they see in Canada of loyalty to the throne, as well as of attachment to the mother country?"

The episode suggests the desirability of forming a Sense of Humor Club for the benefit of old country visitors who come to inspect the Dominion and are in danger of forgetting that a British subject in Canada is really a British subject.

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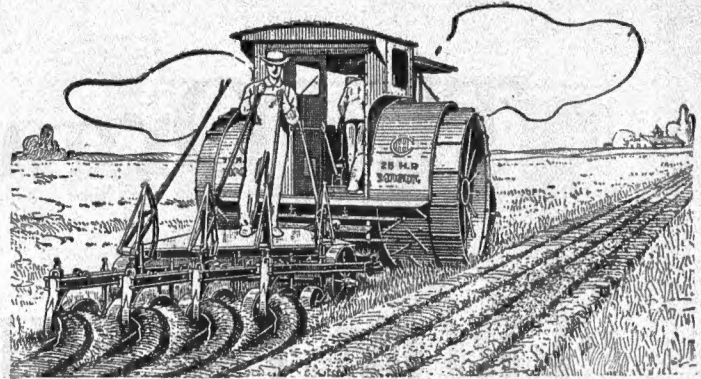
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Can You Afford to Support Horses?

THOMAS A. EDISON, the wizard of inventors, says: "The horse is the poorest motor ever built." When you stop to think of it, the horse is about the most costly and wasteful thing at work for a farmer. At best his working time averages only about six hours a day, eighteen hours he rests, yet he eats all year round, working or idle. He eats ten pounds for every hour he works. One acre out of every five plowed, goes to feed the horse. The best horse may get sick; when, besides losing his work, you have veterinary bills to pay. When he dies you have a heavy loss. Since McCormick built his first binder, the tendency of all farming has been away from slow man- and horse-power and toward time- and money-saving machines. Thus far, wherever an

I H C Oil Tractor

has been set to work on a farm, no machine has taken the place of so many horses, or done so much laborious work with so large a saving of time and money. I H C tractors have revolutionized farming. The tractor will plow nearly as much in a day of twenty-four hours as a team of horses plows in a month. There is efficiency for you! Whether you use it for pulling field machines, hauling your produce, threshing, baling hay, or



anything else, the I H C tractor will stand up to the work. In simplicity and strength of construction, ease of operation, durability, and all-around economy, you cannot find the equal of I H C tractors. They are made in all styles and in 6-12, 7-15, 10-20, 12-25, 15-30, 25-45, and 30-60-horse power. The I H C engine line also includes general purpose engines, ranging from 1 to 50-horse power and operating on low and high grade fuel oils, gas and alcohol.

It will be to your advantage to get acquainted with the I H C tractor. See the local agent, and write for facts, figures and information to the

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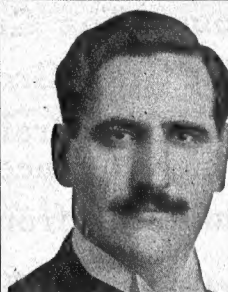


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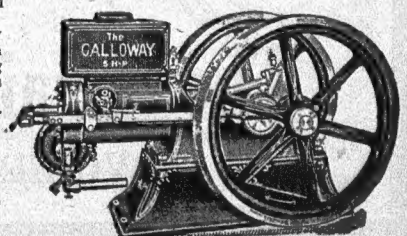
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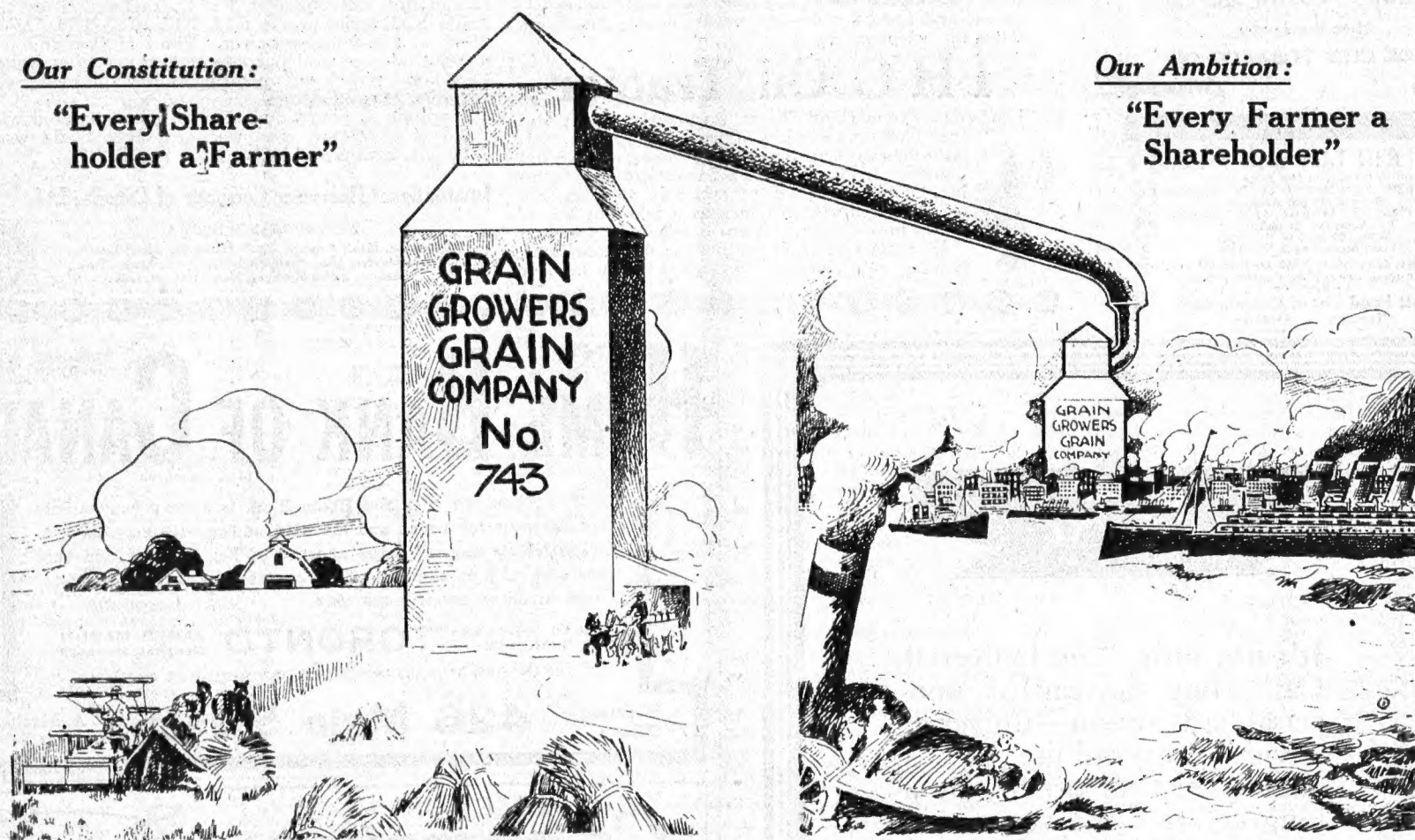
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Our Constitution:

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